Bill Wall's Chess Encyclopedia

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CHESS ENCYCLOPEDIA

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e-book

Digital Design Graphics
Online Publishing

Published by DIGTAL DESIGN GRAPHICS Online Publishing

Miami, Florida

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Introduction

Who say's Chess has to be boring. Bill Wall's fasinating CHESS ENCYCLOPEDIA answer such interesting questions such as:

- **What do the Beatles have to do with chess?**
- **Was there a chess playing robot in the 1800?**
- **Who taught Dean Martin to Play chess?**
- **Who was the Russian world champion jailed as a spy, wanted to become an actor but was a strong Nazi supporter and died choking on a piece of meat?**
- **What famous master was ordered shot my Nazi's but then commanded to play a chess game to determine his fate (He won!)?**
- **Who was called the black death and once threw an opponent out the window for beating him at chess?**
- **How did Humphrey Bogart make money through chess before he became an actor?**
- **What does the Chernobyl accident have to do with a tournament being played in Kiev?**
- **Why is blindfold chess illegal in the Soviet Union?**
- **Who's wife played chess with her husbands executioner to win her husbands freedom from the guillotine?**
- **What famous actress/singer swapped Mad magazines with Bobby Fisher in high school.**

These are just a few of the fascinating tidbits of Chess. Then there are chess oddities like:

- **The famous bank robber that was caught by the FBI with a book on his possession entitled "How to Think Ahead in Chess".**
- **The man who clenched his teeth so hard during a match he broke his false teeth and had to forfeit to go to the dentist**
- **The man that compiled chess books who proposed to his 21 year old adopted daughter. When she said no he shot her 4 times and then himself. She survived but he didn't. Ironically, his book published posthumously, was entitled AMERICAN CHESS NUTS.**
- **The British General that was so engrossed in a chess game that he didn't**

read the communiqué that would have prevented George Washington from crossing the Delaware.

- **Odd Tournament Team names like:** ***You Rook Marvelous, Board Lords, Fischermen, Bouncing Checks, Roasting Chess Nuts, Urine Czech, Sons of Bishops, Ladies of the Knight (all female team), Here's Rooking At You, Nerds of Steel, Premature Attack Elation, Smart Alekhines etc.***

Bill Wall's CHESS ENCYCLOPEDIA is also chock full of illustrations, charts, records, and bios as well as all kinds of general information on chess. If your looking for background on the great Chess Masters, researching into info on tournament records, or just looking into some light hearted Chess trivia, Bill Walls delightful CHESS ENCYCLOPEDIA covers it all from A to Z. Whether you're a seasoned champion or a budding novice you'll find this book an absolute necessity to your chess collection.

Bill Wall takes a substantive departure from his chess miniature series to bring us a wonderful volume of chess fun and fact. So delve in, learn something new and enjoy –GLW (Editor)

Aaron, Manuel (1935-)

First Indian International Master (1961). He was born in Toungoo, Burma and became an International Arbiter in 1966.

Abrahams, Gerald (1907-1980)

British lawyer, chess master and chess author.

Academy

The first chess academy was conducted at Fountainbleau, France in 1680.

Active Chess

The first official Active Chess (30 minutes per game) tournament was held in Gijon, Spain in 1988 and won by Karpov and Tukmakov. Karpov won the World Active Championship in Mazatlan, Mexico and received $50,000. The organizers of the event donated $100,000 for AIDS research.

Adams, Michael (1971-)

Highest 13 year old ever, rated 2405 in 1986. In 1988 he was the only winner in a 10-board satellite simultaneous exhibition with Kasparov. He won the 76th British Championship in 1989 at age 17, the youngest ever. He became at Grandmaster at 17 and is rated at 2685. In 1997 he lost to Anand in the semi-finals of the FIDE World Chess Championship. In 1998 he had an Elo rating of 2715 and was the 5th strongest player in the world.

Adams, Weaver (1901-1963)

In 1939 he wrote a book entitled, "White to Play and Win." After publication he played a tournament in Dallas. He lost all his games as White and won all his games as Black! Weaver Adams won the 49th U.S. Open in 1948.

Addison, William (1933-)

Considered the best Go player among chess masters. He competed in the 1970 Interzonal in Palma de Mallorca then gave up chess for a career in banking. He is an International

Master.

Adianto, Utut (1965-)

First Indonesian Grandmaster (1986). He was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. He is a former World Junior Champion.

Adjournment

First introduced at Paris in 1878. Adjournment is a time out between playing sessions, generally overnight. The side move seals a legal move sight unseen by his opponent. When play resumes, the sealed move is played on the board, and the game continues.

Agdestein, Simen (1967-)

Norwegian Grandmaster (1985) who tied for the World Junior Championship with Arencibia in 1986. He has represented Norway on their soccer team. He became the youngest grandmaster in the world at age 18 when he won the title. He has won the Norwegian championship four times, the first time as a 15-year-old.

Ager chessmen

Chess pieces found in Ager, Spain carved in rock crystal. They are an example of the earliest type of chessmen used in Europe in the 12th century. It was a popular, although untrue, tradition that this

set belonged to Charlemagne.

Agzamov, Georgy (1954-1986)

Russian Grandmaster (1984) who was killed when he tried to take a short cut to go swimming and fell down between two rocks.

AIPE

Association Internationale de la Presse Echiqueenne. It is an organization of chess journalists founded in 1968 by Jordi Puig. AIPE awards the chess Oscars to the outstanding male and female players of the year. Over 70 countries have representatives to AIPE.

Aitken, James (1908-1983)

Won the Scottish chess championship 10 times.

Age of Chessplayers

Capablanca learned the game of chess at age 4 by watching his father play. Karpov was taught the moves at age 4. Spassky learned the game at age 5 and later joined the

Pioneer Palace in Leningrad where he spent 5 hours every day on chess. Former world woman champion Nona Gaprindashvili learned at age 5 by watching her brothers play. Fischer learned at age 6, taught by his older sister after reading the rules that came with a box of chessmen. Smyslov learned at age 6 by reading a chess book found in his father's library. Larsen learned at age 6 and later gave up his civil engineering studies to become a full-time chess professional. Alekhine learned at age 7 from his heiress mother. Petrosian learned at age 8. When his parents died when he was 16, he took up chess full time. Tal learned at age 8 by watching patients play chess at his father's hospital. He joined the Riga Palace of Young Pioneers and was given a chess coach when he was 10. Euwe learned at age 9 and was taught by his parents. Emanual Lasker learned at age 11, taught by his older brother. Botvinnik learned the game at age 12. Steinitz learned at age 12 from his school friends. Browne learned at age 13 after joining the Manhattan chess club. Blackburne did not learn chess until he was 19 after reading a chess book. Two years later he was giving blindfold simultaneous exhibitions. Staunton did not learn until age 19 and did not become a serious player until age 26. Mir Sultan Khan learned the game at age 21. Two years later he was All India chess champion. A year later he won the British Championship. He was illiterate his entire life, unable to read or write.

Ajeeb

The name of the chess automaton built by Charles Hopper, a Bristol cabinet-maker, in 1865. Several chess and checker masters operated the life-size Indian figure. One opponent shot at Ajeeb after losing a game, wounding the operator. One of the operators of Ajeeb was chess and checker master Constant Ferdinand Burille. During his years as operator, he played over 900 games of chess and only lost 3 games. He never lost a single checker game. Pillsbury was its hidden operator from 1898 to 1904. When Ajeeb was on display in New York at the Eden Musee, it played checkers for a dime and chess for a quarter. Opponents included Theodore Roosevelt, Houdini, Admiral Dewey, O. Henry and Sarah Bernhardt. Ajeeb was 10 feet high. Ajeeb was first exhibited at the Royal Polytechnical Institute in London in 1868. It was lodged at the Crystal Palace between 1868 and 1876 and then went to the Royal Aquarium at Westminster until 1877. It was then taken to Berlin where over 100,000 saw it in three months. It came to New York in 1885. It was destroyed by fire at Coney Island in 1929. Charles Barker, US checkers champion, also worked Ajeeb, never losing a single game.

Akhmilovskaya-Donaldson, Elena (1957-)

Woman Grandmaster (1977) from Russia who was the 1986 World Women's Championship challenger. In 1988 she eloped with American John Donaldson, captain of the US team, while playing in the chess Olympiad in Greece. She returned to the Soviet Union almost a year later to get her 7 year-old daughter. It took three weeks to secure

their exit visas. Her mother, Lydia Akhmilovskaya, qualified several times for the USSR Women's Championship and was a top-ranked correspondence player.

Akhsharumova-Gulko, Anna (1958-)

Finished first in the 1976 Soviet Women's Championship. Her husband, Boris Gulko, tied for first in the 1977 Soviet Men's Championship. By all rights, she should have won the 1983 Soviet Women's title played in Tallinn when she defeated her main competitor, Nona Ioseliani after she won by time forfeit. It would have given her 12 points to Nona's 11 points. The next day, Ioseliani filed a protest alleging a malfunction in the clock. Anna refused to play. The result of her game was arbitrarily reversed by the All-Union Board of Referees in Moscow, thereby forfeiting her title and ending up in 3rd place. She regained the Soviet women's crown in 1984. She won the U.S. Women's championship in 1987 with a perfect 9-0 score.

Akins, Claude (1926-1993)

Actor (Sheriff Lobo) and chess enthusiast. He taught Dean Martin the game and always beat John Wayne.

Akopian, Vladimir (1971-)

World Under-16 Champion in 1986 and World Junior Champion in 1991. He is one of the top 15 players in the world with an Elo rating of 2655.

Akopyan, Harutyan

Winner of 11 American scholastic championship.

al-Adli (800?-860?)

Father of opening analysis. He is credited with the use of descriptive chess notation and a rating system (5 classes of players). He was the strongest player of his time until defeated by ar-Razi.

Alburt, Lev (1945-)

Russian Grandmaster who defected from the USSR in 1979. He has won the U.S. Championship 3 times and the U.S. Open twice. He has a doctorate in physics and natural philosophy. He was the first grandmaster ever elected to the governing body of the United States Chess Federation (USCF).

Alekhine, Alexander (1892-1946)

Winner of the first Soviet Championship (1920) and the only man to die while holding the world chess championship. He studied law at the Sorbonne but failed to get his doctorate as he claimed. He was sometimes called "Ale-and-Wine" because of his drinking habits. He married four times to women 20 to 30 years older than he. One of his wives was

dubbed "Philidor's Widow." He was a prisoner of war like all the other chess contestants at an international tournament in Mannheim in 1914. In 1915 and 1916 he served in the Russian Red Cross. In 1918 he was a criminal investigator in Moscow. In 1919 he was imprisoned in the death cell at Odessa as a spy. In 1920 he was back in Moscow intending to be a movie actor. He also served as interpreter to the Communist party and was appointed secretary to the Education Department. In 1921 he married a foreign Communist delegate and left Russia for good. At the Sorbonne his thesis dealt with the Chinese prison system. In 1930 he scored the first 100% score in the Chess Olympiad, winning 9 games on board 1 for France. During World War II, he became a Nazi collaborator and declared he was ready to sacrifice his life for a Nazi Russia. He competed in seven tournaments in Germany during the war and wrote several pro-Nazi articles. He died in Portugal after choking on an unchewed piece of meat. Prior to World War I, he spelt his name Aljechin.

Alekhine-Capablanca Match 1927

The entire match between Alekhine and Capablanca in 1927 took place behind closed doors in Buenos Aires. There were no spectators or photographs. Alekhine won the match with 6 wins, 3 losses, and 25 draws. Before this match, Alekhine had not won a single game from Capablanca. After the start of the match Alekhine was suffering from an infection of the gums, and had to have six teeth extracted.

Alexander, Conel Hugh O'Donel (1909-1974)

Won the British Championship in 1938 and 1956. During World War II he was part of the British Government Code and Cypher Code along with other English chess masters who helped break the German Enigma Code. He was prohibited from traveling to any country under Soviet control or influence during his lifetime because of his association with cryptography. He was given the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for his wartime services.

Alexandre, Aaron (1766-1850)

Author of Encyclopedie des Echecs, the first book containing the collection of all opening variations then known. Published in 1837, he introduced the algebraic notation and the castling symbols O-O and O-O-O. He also wrote The Beauties of Chess in 1846, the first large compilation of chess problems and endgames. He was a Jewish rabbi who worked inside the automaton, the Turk.

Alfonsi, Petro

Physician of King Henry I and author of the Disciplina Clericalis (Clerks Instruction). He included chess as one of the seven knightly accomplishments to be mastered. The other tasks included riding, swimming, archery, boxing, hawking, and verse writing.

Alfonso Manuscript

A manuscript ordered by Alfonso the Wise (1221-1284), King of Castile. It included chess, backgammon, and games of chance with dice. Compiled in 1283, it is entitled Juegos Diuersos de Axedrez, Dados, y Tablas con sus Explications, Ordenudos por man Dado Del Rey don Alonso el Sabio. It is the first source mentioning the pawn's double move on the first move.

Algebraic notation

The first use of algebraic notation is from a French manuscript written in 1173. The first use of the figurine algebraic notation occurred in Belgium in 1927. Algebraic notation was introduced in CHESS LIFE in 1969. It wasn't until 1974 that a major American publisher published the first book employing the algebraic notation.

aliyat

Title given by caliph al-Ma'mun to the top four chessplayers in the early ninth century. The top four players were Jabir al-Kufi, Rabrab, al-Ansari, and abu'n-Na'am. These are the first unofficial grandmasters of chess. Their endgames survive today.

All-Russian Chess Federation

First Russian chess federation, formed in 1914. It had 865 members.

Alladin

The strongest chessplayer at the end of the 14th century. He was also known as Ali Shatrangi (Ali the Chessplayer). He could successfully give odds to all other leading players. He was Chinese and a lawyer.

al-Lajlaj (the Stammerer)

First person to analyze and publish works on the openings in 910. He was a pupil of as-Suli, the strongest player of the 10th century. His analysis was carried down from Arabic to Persian to Sanscrit to Turkish to 16th century Italian.

Allen, George (1808-1876)

The grandnephew of Ethan Allen, who wrote The Life of Philidor, musician and chess-player, in 1858. He was the first to reveal how The Turk operated, in a book on the first American Chess Congress.

Allgaier, Johann (1763-1823)

Author of the first chess book published in German in 1795. He operated the chess automation The Turk, when it beat Napoleon Bonaparte in 1809. He served as quartermaster accountant in the Austrian army. He died of dropsy, the accumulation of

excessive watery fluid outside the cells of the body.

al-Mutamid

Moorish poet-king who reigned over Seville in the late 11th century. He was regarded as a chess patron and kept several chess masters in his kingdom. In 1078 Alfonso VI and Ibn-Ammar, chess master in al_Mutamid's court, played a game of chess for the stake of Seville. Ibn-Ammar won and the city was spared from siege. Alfonso kept the chess set and board.

al-Rashid (?-809)

Abbasid Caliph of Baghdad (786-809) who favored chess and granted liberal pensions to chess masters in his court around 800 A.D.

America

The first mention of chess in America occurred in 1641 in Esther Singleton's history of Dutch settlers. The first American chess tournament was held in New York in 1843.

American Chess Congress

Paul Morphy won the first American Chess Congress, held in New York, in 1857. The top 16 American players were invited. First prize was $300. Morphy refused any money, but accepted a silver service consisting of a pitcher, four goblets, and a tray.

American Chess Federation

Forerunner of the US Chess Federation (USCF). In 1939 it merged with the National Chess Federation to form the USCF.

American Revolution

During the American Revolution, there was a strong effort by the colonists to rename the pieces to Governor, General, Colonel, Major, Captain, and Pioneer. A boy gave General Rahl of the British Army a note from a spy that George Washington was about to cross the Delaware and attack. The general was so immersed in a chess game that he put the note in his pocket unopened. There it was found when he was mortally wounded in the subsequent battle.

American Women's Congress

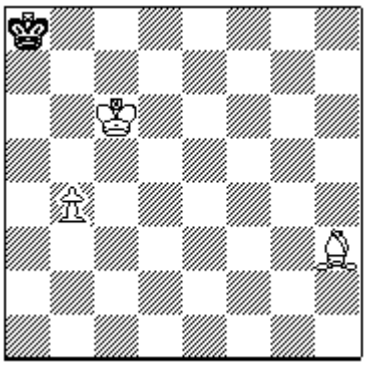
The first American Women's Congress was held in New York in 1906.

Anand, Viswanathan (1969-)

Indian Grandmaster (1988) who won the World Junior Championship in 1987. He is one of the fastest moving chessplayers of all time. In 1995 he played Kasparov for the world PCA championship in New York and lost after 1 win, 13 draws and 4 losses. In 1998 he lost to Karpov for the FIDE World Chess Championship. His 1998 FIDE rating is 2795, second only to Kasparov (2815).

Anastasia's mate

A mate taken from a novel by Wilhelm Heinse in 1803.



1...Ka7 2.b5 Ka8 3.Kc7 Ka7 4.Bc8 Ka8 5.Bb7+ Ka7 6.b6 mate.

Andersen, Eric (1904-1938)

Won the Danish Championship 12 times, including 8 times in a row.

Anderson, Frank (1928-1980)

Three-time Canadian Champion and International Master (1954). He came closer to the Grandmaster title than any other player. In 1958 he score 84% in the Munich Olympiad. He became ill and was

unable to play his final round. He missed the Grandmaster title because of this. Even if he had played and lost, he would have made the final norm necessary for the Grandmaster title.

Anderson, Gerald (1893-1983)

British chess problemist who became an International Judge of Composition in 1960 and an International Master in Composition in 1975. He was the last person to play Alekhine.

Andersson, Terry

One of the hostages held by terrorists during the Iran crises. He credits chess with helping him survive the ordeal.

Anderssen, Adolf (1818-1879)

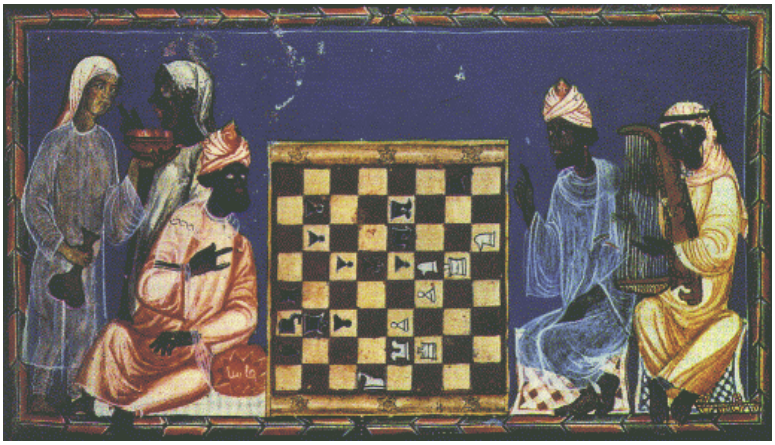
Strongest player in the world between 1859 and 1866. When he died, his obituary was 19 pages long. In 1851 A. Anderssen was recognized as the strongest chess player in the world. That same year A. Anderson was recognized as the strongest checker player in the world. In 1877 a group of German chess fans organized a tournament to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Andersen's learning the chess moves. This is the only tournament in chess history organized to commemorate a competitor. He tied for second, behind Paulsen.

Andersson, Ulf (1951-)

Swedish Grandmaster (1972) who is the all-time drawing master. Against top-level opposition, he has drawn 74% of his games, winning 10%, and losing 16%. he is rated 2640.

Arabic

The first references of chess in Arabic occur in 720 in romantic poems by Kutaiyira Azzata and al-Farazdaq. The Arabicized name of the Persian Chatrang became shatranj. The pieces were called Shah (king), Firz (minister or queen), Fil (elephant or bishop), Faras (horse), Rukh (chariot or boat), and Baidaq (foot soldier).



Araiza, Jose (1897-)

Won the Mexican Chess Championship 15 times in a row.

Arbiter

The director of a tournament or match. The youngest arbiter of a major tournament was Sophia Gorman, who, at age 19, was an arbiter at the World Candidates tournament. FIDE created the International Arbiter title in 1951. An arbiter must have a working knowledge of two official FIDE languages (English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish).

Art

There are at least 20 paintings called "Checkmate." *The Chess Players*, painted in 1490, was the first known painting with a chess theme. (See Page 16-18)

Ashley, Maurice (1966-)

First African-American International Master. He won the Marshall Chess Club Championship in 1993. He was born in Jamaica and coached the Harlem Raging Rooks which won the National youth title in 1991. He has 2 of the 3 norms needed to become a Grandmaster.

Ashtapada

A 64-square uncheckered gaming board used in India as early as the 2nd century B.C. and borrowed for shaturanga and chess.

Asperling, B. (1650?-1710?)

Swiss author of the Traite du Ieu Royal des Eschets, or the "Traite de Lausanne," in 1690. It is the last book, which allows the medieval king's leap, and the first book to classify openings in an orderly way.

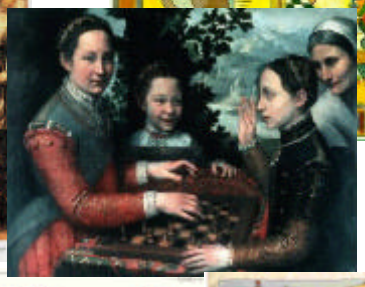
Aspis Prize

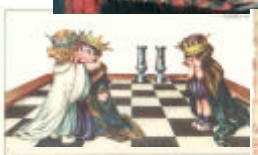
Prize for best achievement of a chess player under 13. The Laura E. Aspis prize is funded by Dr. Samuel Aspis of Cleveland and comes with a large trophy and $1,500. Winners have been John Litvinchuk (1980), John Jarecki (1981), Stuart Rachels (1982), Marco Robert and Ilya Gurevich (1983), Evan Turtel (1984), K.K. Karanja (1985), Alex Chang (1986), Bobby Seltzer (1987), Marc Berman (1988), Erez Klein (1989), John Viloria (1990), Tal Shaked (1991), Jorge Zamora (1992), David Peterson (1993), Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1994), Vinay Bhat (1995), Asuka Nakamura (1998).

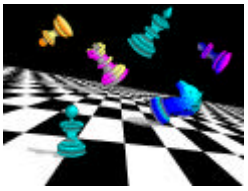
as-Razi

Champion of Persia in 847 after defeating al-Aldi in the presence of the caliph Matawakkil. He wrote a book of chess problems of which two survive today.

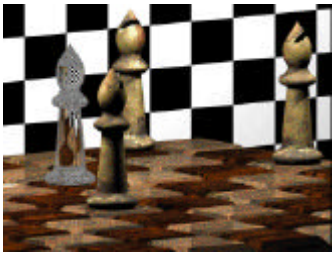
Chess Art & Paintings

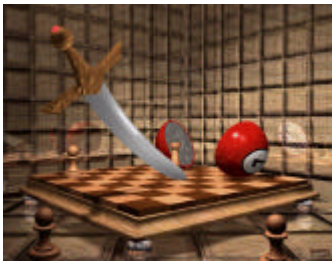




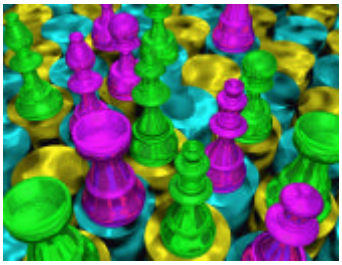


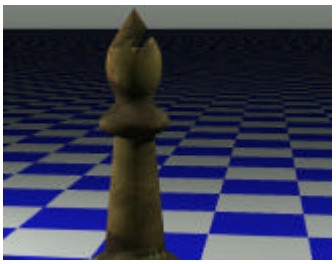
3D Chess Art

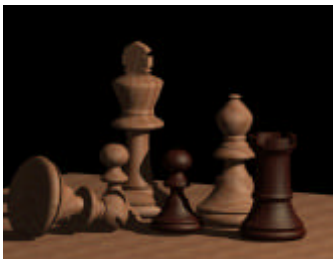




3D Chess Art Continued







Assiac

Pseudonym of Heinrich Fraenkel, chess author.

Association

The Scottish Chess Association is the oldest in the world, founded in 1884.

as-Suli (880-946)

Turkish player who defeated al-Mawardi, the resident master of the caliph al_Muktafi, to become the champion of the known world in the 10th century. His superiority was recognized up to Renaissance times.

Atahualpa (1500-1533)

12th and last Inca emperor of Peru who was imprisoned by Francisco Pizarro and the Spanish conquistadors in 1533. He was imprisoned in Cajamarca, Peru and learned chess by watching his guards play, and before long was beating them all. It is said that a certain Spanish captain hated him for this and had him murdered. This information is preserved in a letter from Don Gaspar de Espinosa (1533) and the autobiography of Don Alonso Enriquez de Guzman (1518-1543).

Atkins, Henry (1872-1955)

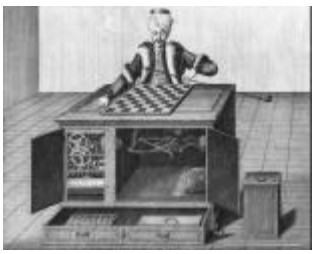
British schoolmaster who won the British Championship 9 times out of 11 appearances, 7 times in a row (1905-1911, 1924, and 1925). Only Penrose has won it more often (10 times). He was known as 'the little Steinitz'.

Ault, Robin (1941-1994)

The first person to win the U.S. Junior Championship three times (1959-1961). He also lost all 11 games at the 1959-60 US Championship.

Auto da Fe

Novel written by Nobel Prize winner for Literature, Elias Canetti. The main character is a man named Fischer who dreams of becoming world chess champion and buying clothes from the best tailors in the world. The book was written in 1935.



Automatons

Machines that give the illusion of playing chess. The first automaton was Kempelen's The Turk (1769), followed by Hooper's Ajeeb (1868),

then Gumpel's Mephisto (1878). (See also TURK and AJEEB)

Averbakh, Yuri (1922-)

Endgame expert and grandmaster (1952) who did not know about the proper rule of castling while playing in an international tournament. He was the Soviet Chess Federation president from 1972 to 1977. His daughter married Grandmaster Mark Taimanov. He was the editor of the principal Soviet chess magazine, *Schachmatny*.

Avigad-Vernon, Ariel (1987-)

Youngest person (7 years, 237 days) to beat an expert in a rated tournament.

AVRO

Algemeene Veerenigde Radio Oemrop, a Dutch broadcasting company, which sponsored the world's strongest tournament held up to that time in 1938. The top eight players in the world participated (Keres, Fine, Botvinnik, Alekhine, Reshevsky, Euwe, Capablanca, and Flohr). First place was equivalent to $550. Alekhine, for the first time in his life, came ahead of Capablanca. Capablanca, for the first time in his life, fell below 50%. He lost four games in this event. Flohr, the official challenger who was expected to play a world championship match with Alekhine, came last without a single victory in 14 rounds. Each round was played in a different Dutch city that rotated between Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Groningen, Zwolle, Haarlem, Utrecht, Arnhem, Breda, and Leiden.

Axedrez

The Spanish word for chess. The Portuguese player Damiano wrote a Spanish book suggesting chess was invented by Xerxes and should be named after Xerxes, hence, the word Axedrez.

Bacrot, Etienne (1983-)

In 1997 Bacrot become the youngest Grandmaster in history at the age of 14 years and 2 months. He was born in France on January 22, 1983. He won the World under 12 championship in Brazil in 1995.

He was the youngest FIDE master at age 10.

Baden-Baden 1870

First international tournament in Germany and the first to be interrupted by war (Franco-Prussian war). First place was 3,000 francs. This tournament was the first to introduce chess clocks, but the players

had the option of using hour-glasses. Adolf Anderssen was declared the winner.

Baden-Baden 1925

First international tournament in Germany after World War I. Alekhine was the winner.

Bagirov, Vladimir (1936-)

Latvian player who became a Grandmaster in 1978 at the age of 42. In 1998 he won the World Senior Chess Championship, held in Austria.

Balinas, Rosendo (1941-1998)

Philippine Grandmaster who was Asia's best player in the 1960s. He won the Philippine chess championship 6 times. In 1976 he won an international tournament in the USSR (Odessa). It was only the second time in 35 years that a foreigner won an international event in the USSR. The only other foreigner who won in Russia was world champion Capablanca.

Ballet

The first ballet with a chess theme was *Ballet des Echecs*, performed for Louis XIV of France. A ballet called Checkmate, composed by Sir Arthur Bliss and choreographed by Ninette de Valois in 1937, was performed at the Paris World Exhibition. The first ballet on ice was included in the pantomine, Sinbad the Sailer (1953), where skaters played out the Morphy - Duke of Brunswick game. In 1986 the musical Chess, by Tim Rice, was produced.

Balogh, Janos (1892-1980)

Winner of the first international correspondence tournament, in 1932.

Banks, Newell (1887-1977)

U.S. checker champion who was also a chess master. He defeated the U.S. chess champion, Frank Marshall, and he leading challenger, Isaac Kashdan, at the Chicago Tournament in 1926. In his lifetime he traveled over a million miles playing chess and checkers and played over 600,000 games of chess and checkers.

Bardeleben, Kurt Von (1861-1924)

Strongest German player of the late 19th century and Grandmaster strength. He committed suicide by jumping out of an upper window of his boarding house in Berlin where he lived in poverty.

Baring chess

A chess game where there is no checkmate and the game is won by the player who is able to capture all his opponent's pieces, leaving the opponent with a bare King. This game was played as early as the 9th century and some think that the baring game was the original game of chess.

Barnes, Thomas (1825-1874)

Thomas Barnes scored more wins than anyone else against Paul Morphy, winning 8 games and losing 19. He went on a diet and lost 130 pounds in 10 months, causing his death.

"BASIC CHESS ENDINGS"

Best known endgame book. Reuben Fine took only 3 months to write it.

Battel, Jack (1909-1985)

Former executive editor of CHESS REVIEW from 1948 to 1969.

Baturinsky, Victor (1914-)

Chief of Karpov's delegation during the early years as world champion. He was a prosecutor in Stalin's NKVD (secret police) and a Colonel under Lavrenti Beria, the secret police chief who was later executed by Nikita Kruschev.

Beatles

In 1966 the U.S. Open was held at the Seattle World's Fair Grounds. The Beatles were on hand to give a concert. At the Open the tournament director drew the curtains over the playing hall. The hundreds of Beatle fans, seeing the hall shrouded by the drapes, assumed the Beatles were inside. They began pounding on the windows until someone opened the drapes to reveal a chess tournament was taking place. Ringo Starr and John Lennon played chess. Yoko Ono also plays chess.

Beauharnois, Eugene (1781-1824)

Stepson of Napoleon and Prince and Viceroy of Italy. He purchased the Turk frm Maelzel for 30,000 francs (equivalent to $60,000) in 1811. The Prince stored it at his residence in Milan. He sold the Turk back to Maelzel in 1817 for the same price.

Beechey, Frideswide (1843-1919)

First woman to a chess column and the first woman to win a prize as a composer of chess problems (1882).

Belakovskaya, Anjelina

Winner of the 1996 U.S. Women's Chess Championship.

Belgrade GMA 1989

The Belgrade Grandmaster's Association 1989 tournament had 98 grandmasters participating, a world record for number of GMs in one tournament. This was the strongest Swiss of all time. The tournament was funded by Yugoslav Airlines with $100,000 prize fund. The winner was Yugoslav Grandmaster Krunoslav Hulak.

Beliavsky, Alexander (1953-)

Russian Grandmaster (1975) who won the World Junior Championship in 1973and the USSR Championship in 1974.

BELLE

First computer awarded the title of U.S. Chess Master, in 1983. BELLE won the 1980 World Computer Championship in Linz, running on a PDP 11/23. BELLE was created by Ken Thompson and Joe Condon. In 1982 Ken Thompson traveled to Moscow and thought BELLE was traveling with him in a crate to compete in a tournament. However, the U.S. Customs Service confiscated the chess computer at Kennedy Airport as part of Operation Exodus, a program to prevent illegal export of high technology items to the Soviets. It took over a month and a $600 fine to retrieve BELLE from customs.

Bellin, Jana Malypetrova Hartston Miles (1947-)

Top British woman player. She is also an anesthesiologist, which she says is an appropriate specialization for a chessplayer - "it's like time trouble, you only have four minutes." Formerly married to Bill Hartston and Tony Miles.

Benedict, Clare (1871-1961)

Granddaughter of James Fenimore Cooper who moved to Switzerland and became a chess patron of a team tournament of European countries. The first Clare Benedict International Team Tournament was held in 1953 and won by the Dutch.

Benjamin, Joel (1964-)

Winner of the National Elementary, Junior High School, and High School Championships, U.S. Junior Championship, U.S. Open Championship, and U.S. Championship. He is the editor of CHESS CHOW, a monthly chess magazine. He was a master at 13, youngest Manhattan Chess Club champion at 14, and became a Grandmaster in 1986. He assisted the IBM DEEP BLUE team that helped defeat Garry Kasparov in the DEEP BLUE computer vs Kasparov chess match in April, 1997.

Benko, Pal (1928-)

French-born Hungarian player who was secretly involved in the 1956 Hungarian revolt. He spent a year and a half in a Hungarian political prison. He was permitted to play first board on Hungary's team in the 1957 Student Olympiad in Iceland where he defected to the U.S. He became a Grandmaster in 1958. In 1970 he yielded his interzonal place at Palma de Mallorca to Bobby Fischer, who went on to become World Champion. He has won the US Open five times.

Bergraser, Volf (1904-1986)

Won the French chess championship in 1957 and 1966. He became a Correspondence Grandmaster at the age of 77.

Berlin Pleides

The seven stars of German chess:

- **Paul von Bilguer, Army Lieutenant and author of the Handbuch, the most influential chess book for 90 years;**
- **Dr. Ludwig Bledow, professor of mathematics and Pleiades founder;**
- **Wilhelm Hanstein, civil servant;**
- **Bernard Horwitz, painter and chess professional;**
- **Baron Tassilo von der Lasa, Prussian Ambassador and chess book; collector (over 2000 books). He never played in a tournament or match;**

- **Carl Mayet, barrister and judge;**
- **Carl Schorn, painter.**

Berliner, Hans (1929-)

Winner of the 5th world correspondence championship (1965-68). His 3 point margin of victory was the greatest margin of victory ever achieved in a World Championship final round, and his winning percentage was also the greatest of any World Champion. In 1979 he developed a backgammon playing program that defeated the reigning World Backgammon Champion. This was the first time that a World Champion had ever been beaten by a computer. He was the first U.S. correspondence Grandmaster.

Bernstein, Ossip (1882-1962)

In 1918 Ossip Bernstein was arrested in Odessa by the Cheka and ordered shot by a firing squad just because he was a legal advisor to bankers. As the firing squad lined up, a superior officer asked to see the list of prisoners' names. Discovering the name of Ossip Bernstein, he asked whether he was the famous master. Not satisfied with Bernstein's affirmative reply, he made him play a game with him. If Bernstein lost or drew, he would be shot. Bernstein won in short order and was released. He escaped on a British ship and settled in Paris. Bernstein's son was President Eisenhower's official interpreter because he spoke almost every European language. At age 74, he was still playing in international tournaments.

Bert Von Massow Medal

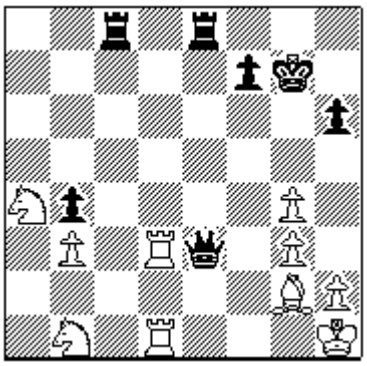
Medal for distinguished service to international correspondence chess.

Best Game

The 16th game of the second Karpov-Kasparov World Championship Match in Moscow 1985 was chosen by an international jury of Grandmasters as the best game ever played in the past 30 years.

Karpov-Kasparov, Moscow (16) 1985

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nb5 d6 6.c4 Nf6 7.N1c3 a6 8.Na3 d5 9.cxd5 exd5 10.exd5 Nb4 11.Be2 Bc5 12.O-O O-O 13.Bf3 Bf5 14.Bg5 Re8 15.Qd2 b5 16.Rad1 Nd3 17.Nab1 h6 18.Bh4 b4 19.Na4 Bd6 20.Bg3 Rc8 21.b3 g5 22.Bxd6 Qxd6 23.g3 Nd7 24.Bg2 Qf6 25.a3 a5 26.axb4 axb4 27.Qa2 Bg6 28.d6 g4 29.Qd2 Kg7 30.f3 Qxd6 31.fxg4 Qd4+ 32.Kh1 Nf6 33.Rf4 Ne4 34.Qxd3 Nf2+ 35.Rxf2 Bxd3 36.Rfd2 Qe3 37.Rxd3



37...Rc1! 38.Nb2 Qf2 39.Nd2 Rxd1+ 40.Nxd1 Re1+ and White resigned 0-1

Best Game Prize

A prize for the best game of a tournament or match. The first best game prize was awarded to Gunsburg for his game against Mason, New York 1889.

Best-selling Chess Book

Perhaps the best selling chess book is CHESS MADE EASY by C. J. Purdy and G. Koshnitsky. First published in 1942, by its 24th edition in 1977, it had sold 438,000 copies.

Bhat, Vinay (1985-)

In 1995, America's youngest master at 10 years, 6 months. The old record as youngest master was set in 1994 by Jordy Mont-Reynaud. Both players are members of the Palo Alto, California Chess Club and both members were introduced to tournment chess by Bill Wall. He tied for first place in the 1998 U.S. Cadet Championship (under 16) with national master Dmitry Schneider.

Bilek, Istvan (1932-)

Hungarian Grandmaster (1962). In 1979 at an international tournament in Skupsk, he had a bye in the first round, drew his next 10 games in 13, 14, 12, 9, 12, 13, 17, and 9 moves, taking 5, 12, 15, 26, 7, 4, 5, 12, 18, and 5 minutes, respectively. Thus, he made only 125 moves in 109 minutes in this 11 round master event. When he won the Hungarian championship, he wife won the Hungarian women's championship.

Billah

The Caliph of Baghdad who composed the first chess problem in 840.

Bisguier, Arthur (1929-)

Winner of the U.S. Championship in 1954, winner of two U.S. Opens, and represented

the U.S. in five Olympiads. He won the U.S. Senior Open in 1989, 1997, and 1998.

Bishop

The origin of the name of the chess bishop is obscure. It was introduced in the 15th century, taking the move of the courier and placed where the alfil used to be at the set up of the chess pieces on a chessboard. The appearance of the Muslim fil was formless but with two protuberances said to symbolize the elephant from which the piece derives its name. Perhaps these suggest the Bishop's mitre, hence Bishop, the name used in English-speaking countries since the new game gained acceptance. The original move of the bishop was only three squares diagonally. By 1500 it could move to any open square diagonally.

Bjelica, Dimitrije (1935-)

Yugoslav chess journalist and master that may have played the greatest number of games at one time. In 1982 he played 301 games at once, winning 258, drawing 36, and losing 7 in nine hours. He is a former champion of Bosnia and Herzogovina. He has interviewed and filmed every world champion since Botvinnik.

Blackburne, Joseph Henry (1841-1924)

His nickname was the Black Death, given to him by a comment in the tournament book of Vienna 1873. He was also known for his temper. After losing to Steinitz in a match, he threw him out of a window. Luckily for Steinitz that they were on the first floor. He was once arrested as a spy because he sent chess moves in the mail and it was thought the moves were coded secrets. He tied for first in the British Championship of 1914 at the age of 72. During a simultaneous exhibition at Cambridge University, the students thought to gain the advantage by placing a bottle of whisky and a glass at each end of the playing oval. In the end he emptied both bottles and won all his games in record time. During the temperance movement in England he declared that whisky drinking improved one's chess because alcohol cleared the brain and he tried to prove that theory as often as possible. It is estimated he played 100,000 games of chess in his career.

Blathy, Otto (1860-1939)

Credited for creating the longest chess problem, mate in 290 moves.

Bledow, Ludwig (1795-1846)

Founder of the first German magazine, Deutsche Schachzeitung, in 1846.

Blind Chessplayers

In 1950 Sir. T. Thomas was the first blind player to play in a chess Olympiad (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia). The International Braille Association was formed by blind player R. Bonham. The first World Blind Correspondence Championship began in 1955 and was won by R. Bonham. James Slagle won the first U.S. Championship for the blind

in 1971. The American master Albert Landrin (1923-) participated in the World Chess Championship for the Blind and played all his games from memory, without use of a board. In 1968 the United States had only 25 blind chessplayers in its Braile Chess Association. The Soviet Union had 150,000 blind players in its Braile Chess Association.

Blindfold Checkers

Blindfold checkers is more difficult than blindfold chess. The greatest number played blindfold simultaneously is 28. The uniformity of checkers makes it harder to reach distinctive positions.

Blindfold Chess

Buzecca, a Muslim, was the first blindfold player in Europe, playing two games blindfold in Florence in 1265. It took 518 years before three games were played blindfold, by Philidor in 1783. One newspaper wrote 'This exertion of Mr. Philidor's abilities appear one of the greatest of which the human memory is susceptible. That record stood for 74 years. In 1857 Louis Paulsen played four games blindfold simultaneously (see simultaneous). Blindfold chess is forbidden by law in the Soviet Union because it is considered artistically pointless and harmful to one's health.

Bloodgood, Claude (1937-)

Author of THE TACTICAL GROB. Once the 29th highest USCF ranked OTB player in the country, he was sentenced to death for killing his mother. While on death row, he played over 1200 postal games. The postage was paid by the State of Virginia. He was scheduled for execution 6 times, but received a reprieve on all occasions. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and the state stopped paying postage. He was allowed to play in OTB chess tournaments, accompanied by a guard. In one event, he escaped for several weeks after he and another chessplayer overpowered the guard. When he was recaptured after several weeks at large, his correspondence privilege was taken away from him at Virginia State Penitentiary.

Blumenfeld, Boris (1884-1947)

Born in Volkovisk, Russia who invented the Blumenfeld Counter Gambit. He became a student of chess psychology and received a doctorate for a thesis on the nature of blunders in chess. He died in Moscow in 1947.

Bobotsov, Milko (1931-)

First Bulgarian to be awarded the title of International Grandmaster (1961).

Bobotsov

Bogart, Humphrey (1900-1957)

Before becoming a movie star, Humphrey Bogart hustled strangers at 5-minute chess for 50 cents a game in chess parlors in New York Times Square. In 1943 the FBI prevented him from playing postal chess, thinking the chess notation were secret codes. He was a USCF tournament director and active in the California State Chess Association. He once drew a game against Reshevsky in a simultaneous exhibition. He made 75 films and chess appears in several of his movies. He and his wife, Lauren Bacall, appeared on the cover of CHESS REVIEW in 1945 playing chess with Charles Boyer.

Bogoljubov, Efim (1889-1952)

Once spent over two hours over his 24th move against Steiner, Berlin 1928, and then chose a move that lost a piece. His most famous statement was "When I'm White I win because I'm White. When I'm Black I win because I'm Bogoljubov." He died in Triberg, Germany after concluding a simultaneous chess exhibition.

Boi, Paolo (1528-1598)

One of the leading players of the 16th century. In 1549 he defeated Pope Paul III in a chess match. The Pope offered to make him cardinal, which he refused. In 1574 he defeated Ruy Lopez at the court of King Phillip II of Spain. The King showered him with great rewards including an official appointment in Sicily that paid 500 crowns a year. In 1576 he was taken prisoner and sold as a slave to a Turk. He played chess for his master that brought in a lot of money. He later gained his freedom back. He was poisoned, probably by jealous rivals, in Naples in 1598.

Bolbochan, Jacobo (1906-1984)

Former Argentine chess champion who became an International Master in 1965 at the age of 59.

Bolbochan, Julio (1920-1996)

Argentine Grandmaster who received the title in 1977 at the age of 57.

Book, Chess

The oldest European book on chess is "Juegos Axedrez, dados y tablas," written in the 13th century.

The first hardback book dealing with chess, Dass Goldin Spil, was published in Augsburg in 1472. The first chess book printed in Russia was a translation of Benjamin Franklin's Morals of Chess, published in St. Peterburg in 1791. The title was Pravila dlia

Shashechnoi Igry (Rules for the Game of Chess). However, the title used the word for checkers instead of the word for chess (shakmatnoi). The first book to explain chess strategy was L'Analyze des Eschecs, by Philidor in 1749. It went through more than 100 editions in ten languages. The first chess book published in America was Chess Made Easy by James Humphreys, printed in Philadelphia in 1802. This was just a reprint of Philidor's book published in 1796. The first original American book was The Elements of Chess, published in Boston in 1805. The first chess book entirely devoted to the analysis of a single opening, Analysis of the Muzio Gambit by Kassin and Cochrane, was published in India in 1829. A book was published in German with the title, Advice to Spectators at Chess Tournaments. All the pages were blank except the last. On the last page were two words, Halt's Maul, keep your mouth shut. The first book review was CHESS by Twiss in 1787.

Book Play

A tournament was held in London with the positions of the knights and bishops reversed, in order to avoid book play. This was in 1868.

Bosnia

In 1993, a person was shot and killed while playing a chess game in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the first to die from sniper fire while playing chess.

Botvinnik, Mikhail (1911-1995)

Former world champion (1948-57, 1958-60, 1961-63) who was the only man to win the title three times. He has played every world champion of this century and the early trainer of Karpov and Kasparov. He has never played a "friendly" or leisure game of chess in his life. He has a PhD (1951)

in Electrical Engineering and now works on computer chess programs. He received $5,000 for winning his first world championship.

Boy, The

Nickname of Giovanni Leonardo, a leading player of the 16th century, because of his youthful appearance.

Breyer, Gyula (1894-1921)

Hungarian of Grandmaster strength, he set a new blindfold record of 25 opponents (won 15, drew 7, lost 3) in 1921. He was one of the pioneering leaders of hypermodern chess.

Briceno, Adalgisa de

Elderly woman who was President of the Venezuala Chess Federation in the 1980s. She was physically beaten during her chess campaign and suffered neck and spinal injuries.

Brilliancy Prize

A prize that contains a brilliant combination in a tournament or match. The first brilliancy prize for a tournament, a silver cup, went to Henry Bird for his victory against James Mason in New York in 1876. The first brilliancy of a match game, 300 francs, was awarded to Steinitz against Tchigorin in the 8th world championship game in 1889.

Britain

The first British reference to chess is the Latin poem de Shahiludo, written by a Winchester monk.

British Chess Association (BCA)

The first national body to promote chess, founded in 1884. Winston Churchill's father was once the President of the BCA, while Lord Tennyson was the Vice President.

British Chess Magazine

First chess magazine to complete 100 years of continuous publication (1881 to 1981). It began as a monthly chess magazine in 1872 called Huddersfield College Magazine. On January 1, 1881 it became the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

Bronstein, David (1924-)

Winner of the first Interzonal in 1948 at Saltsjobaden who survivied an assasination attack during the tournament. On the last day Bronstein was playing Tartakover. Suddenly, a Lithuanian made a lunge at Bronstein to kill him. Several spectators grabbed him. He wanted to murder all Russians because he claimed the Russians were responsible for sending his sister to Siberia and murdering her. Bronstein won the game and the Interzonal with a 13.5-5.5 score. First place prize for the first intrerzonal was $550.

Brother-Sister

The first brother-sister to tie for first place in a tournament was Harold and Bernadette Reddik in Chicago in 1982.

Browne, Walter (1949-)

Six-time U.S. chess champion (1974, 1975, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1983). He became a Grandmaster in 1970 while representing Australia. He is the founder of the World Blitz Chess Association (WBCA).

Bruce, Rowena (1919-)

The only player to have played two world champions in a tournament on the same day. In the Plymouth 1938 tournament she played world woman champion Menchik in the morning and world champion Alekhine in the afternoon for rounds 2 and 3. She has won the British Ladies' Championship 11 times, from 1937 to 1969.

Brunner, Lucas

First Swiss Grandmaster. After gaining the GM title, he retired from chess.

Buckle, Henry (1821-1862)

Winner of the first modern chess tournament, the Divan tourney of 1849. He was a British historian who could speak seven languages and read twelve languages. He died of typhoid fever in Damascus.

Budapest 1950

First Candidates' tournament. Bronstein and Boleslavsky tied for first in this 10 player event. Bronstein later played Boleslavsky in a playoff match to determine the world championship challenger and won. Reshevsky was invited to play but the U.S. government would not grant him a visa to Hungary.

Budget

The annual FIDE budgest is $150,000. The annual chess budget of the Russian Chess Federation is $175 million.

Bugojno 1986

First Category 16 tournament ever held, with an average rating of 2628. Karpov was the winner in this Yugoslavian Super-Grandmaster tournament.

Bull Fighting

In 1976, during the Palma de Mallorca, Spain chess tournament, Mikhail Tal became the

first Russian to oppose a bull in a bull-fighting arena.

Bundesliga

German national team chess tournament. Grandmasters from around the world are recruited to play in these team events and paid as much as $50,000.

Buoncompagno, Giacomo

Duke of Sora and leading patron of chess in the 17th century. He was the illegitimate son of Pope Gregory XIII.

Butrimov, Ivan (1782-1861)

Published the first Russian chess book, in 1821.

Byrne, Robert (1928-)

A graduate of Yale who became a philosophy teacher, then gave it up to become a chess professional. Third place finisher at the 1973 Leningrad Interzonal. As a result, he became only the third American (after Fischer and Benko) to ever qualify for the Candidates. He was 45 at the time.

Cable match

The first cable match (moves transmitted by telegraph) was between the British Chess Club and the Manhattan Chess Club in 1895. In 1897 a cable match between the British House of Commons and the U.S. House of Representatives resulted in a draw.

Cafe de la Regence

Perhaps the world's first chess club. This cafe was opened up in Paris by an American in 1670 and was the first cafe in Europe. Around 1740 chess players gathered there to play chess. Players like Philidor, Morphy, Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Legall, Deschappelles, Bourdonnais, Saint Amant, Franklin, Napoleon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Robespiere, and other played there until 1916, when the chess room was closed.

Caissa

The muse or goddess of chess, originally a wood nymph, in a poem by Sir William Jones in 1763 called *Caissa.* Vida's Scacchia Ludus, the poem that tells about the invention of chess, inspired it by Mars.

Calabrese, The

Nickname of Gioacchino Greco, 17th century Italian player.

Calvo, Ricardo (1943-)

Spanish journalist and International Master who was censured by FIDE for writing a letter in 1991 to NEW IN CHESS, a letter that was interpreted by many Latin American readers as racist. He wrote of an unnamed South American journalist who "corrupted" young people.

Cambridge-Oxford match

Longest running annual match in chess. The traditional series began in 1873. In 1998 Cambridge had won 50 times, Oxford had won 49 times, with 17 times drawn.

Camel

The name used for the bishop in Tibet and Mongolia.

Campomanes, Florencio (1927-)

First non-European elected FIDE President. He played Board 2 for the Philippines in the 1956 Olympiad in Moscow, the 1958 Olympiad in Munich, and was the top board for the Philippines in the 1960 Chess Olympiad. When he was elected FIDE President in 1982 the entire FIDE staff and FIDE secretary resigned in protest. He graduated from Brown University.

Canada

The Canadian representative to an international chess event got to the tournament by a Track and Field Club that raised the money through bingo.

Canal, Esteban (1896-1981)

Peruvian chessplayer who got his Grandmaster title in 1977 at the age of 81. Canal lived in Venice, Italy since 1923, yet represented Peru as late as 1950 in the chess Olympiad.

Canute (995-1035)

King of Denmark, Norway, and England from 1016 to 1035. He learned the game of chess during a visit to Rome in 1027. The king had a Danish earl murdered when the earl overturned a chessboard after the King made a bad move and tried to take it back.

Capablanca y Graupera, Jose Raoul (1888-1942)

Sent to Columbia University from Cuba in 1906 to study chemical engineering, he spent most of his time at the Manhattan Chess Club. Two years later he dropped out of Columbia University and dedicated most of his time to chess. In 1908-09 he toured the U.S. and lost only one game in hundreds of games played during simultaneous exhibitions, winning all the others. In 1913 Capablanca obtained a post in the Cuban Foreign Office with the title of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary General from the first wife, her family had him demoted to the post of Commercial Attaché. He once had the mayor of Havana clear a tournament room so that no one would see him resign a game (against Marshall in 1913). He once refused to pose with a beautiful film star, saying, "Why should I give her publicity?"

Capa lost only 36 games out of 567 in his whole life. He did not lose a single game from 1916 to 1924. Capablanca never had a chess set at home. He died while watching a chess game at the Manhattan chess club. General Batista, President of Cuba, took personal charge of the funeral arrangements.

Capture

The longest delay of a capture of a piece or pawn is 57 moves, played by Chajes-Grunfeld, Carlsbad 1923. The game took over 15 hours and lasted 121 moves.

Carew, Lady Jane (1797-1901)

First chessplayer to live in three centuries.

Carr, Neil (1968-)

Youngest player to beat a grandmaster in a clock simultaneous exhibition. In 1978 at the age of 10 he beat a grandmaster.

Carroll, Charles (1737-1832)

The last survivor of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. At age 89 he played the Turk automaton at Baltimore in 1827 and won. He died at the age of 95.

Cartier, Georges

Pseudonym for Dr. Savielly Tartakower during World War II when he was a lieutenant in the Free French army.

Castling

As late as 1561 castling was two moves. You had to play R-KB1 on one move and K-KN1 on the next move. The longest delayed castling is believed to be in the game Bobotsov-Ivkov, 1966 when White castled on the 46th move.

Caxton, William (1422-1491)

Publisher of the second book to be printed in English, THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE, in 1475. The book consisted of 72 pages, with no illustrations and printed in Bruges, Belgium. The book was dedicated to George, Duke of Clarence, oldest brother of King Edward. It is a translation of a book by Jacobus de Cessolis. An original book is worth over $100,000. The first printed book

in English is THE RECUYELL OF THE HISTORYES OF TROYE, published by Caxton in 1474.

CCA

Continental Chess Association, founded by Bill Goichberg.

CCLA

Correspondence Chess League of America. It is the oldest postal chess organization in America and second oldest in the world. Three correspondence players founded it in

1909. It publishes the largest correspondence chess magazine in the world, THE CHESS CORRESPONDENT, the oldest national magazine in the US. The CCLA had the first numerical rating of players in 1940.

Censorship

In 1935 the US played England a 1002 board correspondence match. It was stopped in 1941 when the British Government's Board of Censors thought that the chess notation was some kind of code which offered too much opportunities for secret messages. At the time, there were 562 games finished. The US had won 223, lost 203, and drew 100 games.

Cessolis, Jacobus de

Dominican monk who wrote De Moribus Hominum ed de Officiis Nobilium Super Ludo Scaccorum (On the Customs of Men and Their Noble Actions with Reference to the Game of Chess). This is the best known of all chess moralities. The parables deal with all sorts and conditions of men, allegorically represented in their various ranks by chess pieces.

Chadwick, Stanley (1870-1943)

CCLA's first president and considered the "Father of CCLA." He served as President of the CCLA from 1909 to 1917.

Chairs and chess

During the 1972 Fischer-Spassky match in Rekjavik, the Russians linked Spassky's erratic play with Fischer's chair. The Icelandic organization put a 24-hour police guard around the chair while chemical and x-ray tests were performed on the chair. Nothing unusual was found.

Chang, Alex and Angela

In 1986 Alex Chang won the National Elementary School Championship. His sister, Angela, took 2nd place.

Charles, Ray (1930-)

Musician Ray Charles learned chess in 1965 after being busted twice and hospitalized for heroin addiction. He learned chess in the hospital where he went cold turkey after 17 years of drug use. He uses a peg set made for the blind.

Chaturanga

The earliest chess precursor that can be clearly defined, dating back to the 7th century. The Sanskrit name means quadripartite, or four parts of an army – chariots, elephants, horses, and foot soldiers.

Chaucer, Geoffrey (1342-1400)

His romantic poem, *Book of the Duchesse*, written in 1369, has many references to chess.

Check

Up until the early 20th century, it was mandatory to announce a check. Up until the late 19th century, it was mandatory to say 'check to the queen' or 'gardez' when she was attacked. At one time, if the King and other piece were simultaneously attacked by a piece, it was customary to announce the fact by saying check to both pieces. Up until the early 19th century, an unannounced check could be ignored. In 1969 in Tallinn, the Westerinen-Tal game had 38 checks in a row.

Checkers

In 1851 the world checker champion was A. Anderson. The world chess champion was A. Anderssen. Newell Banks was the only American master of checkers and chess. He could play 10 games of chess, 10 games of checkers, and a game of billiards simultaneously. The first checkers column appeared in the New York Clipper in 1856 alongside the chess column. The record for simultaneous blindfold checkers games is 28.

Checkmate

The medieval custom of checkmate entitled the winner to a double stake.

Chernobyl

The purse from the Karpov-Kasparov 1986 London-Leningrad match ($900,000) was donated to the victims of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl. The USSR Championship has being played in Kiev at the time of the Chernobyl accident.

Cheron, Andre (1895-1980)

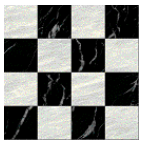
One of the great endgame analysts and study composers of all time. He played Board 1 for France in the 1927 Olympiad. He created the longest problem solution to have all checks in it, taking 69 moves.

Chess

Chess is also known as ash-shatranj (Arabic), sittuyin (Burmese), sah (Croatian), sach (Czech), siang (Chinese), schak (Danish), echecs (French), schach (German), zatrikion (Greek), shitranj (Hindustani), sakk (Hungarian), scac (Icelandic), scacchi (Italian), shogi (Japanese), tiyang keni (Korean), scaci (Latin), chator (Malay), shatara (Mongol), shatranj (Parsi), chatrang (Persian), szach (Polish), xadrez (Portuguese), schamat (Russian), chaturanga (Sanskrit), ajedrez (Spanish), schack (Swedish), makruk (Thai), chandaraki (Tibetan), and skaki (Turkish).

CHESS the musical

Most expensive musical play ever put together, costing over $4 million in 1986. The musical was written by Tim Rice and music by Benny Andersson and Bjorn Ulvaeus (formerly of ABBA).



Chessboard

The first chessboard of alternating light and dark squares appear in Europe in 1090.

Chess City of the Year

In 1985 the Chess City of the Year was Foxboro, Massachusetts. It has no chess club.

Chess Informant

The first volume of *Chess Informant* was published in September 1966. There now have been 68 volumes published. Up to 1990 *Chess Informant* was published twice a year. Starting in 1991, it has been published three times a year. Each volume contains the best games played during that period. There have been 68,772 games published in the first 68 volumes, including 2,567 combinations and 2,073 endings. About 8,000 chess players have had their games published in *Chess Informant*.

Chess is My Life

Title of an autobiography by both Karpov and Korchnoi.

Chess Life

Chess Life magazine first appeared as the official publication of the USCF in 1946.

Chess Machine

Nickname of Capablanca.

Chess Made Easy

The first American published book on chess. It was published in 1802 in Philadelphia by James Humphreys. It contained the rules of chess, games from Philidor and Cunningham, origins of chess, anecdotes, and the *Morals of Chess* by Benjamin Franklin.

Chess Oscar

Awarded to the outstanding player of the year and decided by votes of the International Association of Chess Journalists. The chess Oscar is a statuette of a woman under an umbrella. The 1998 chess oscar went to Anand.

Chessplayers

The World Chess Federation estimates there are 550 million chessplayers.

Chess sets

In 1971 a chess set landed an antiques dealer, Trevor Stowe, in court in London for indecent exhibition while on display in the window. Each of the 32 pieces showed couples in sexual positions. The dealer had to pay $132 in fines and court costs.

Chiburdanidze, Maya (1961-)

World's women champion for 13 years until her defeat by Xie Jun of China in 1991. Her coach had been Eduard Gufeld. She was USSR women's champion at 16 and world champion at age 17, the youngest of any world champion in chess. She gave up chess to become a nun at age 34.

Chikvaidze, Alexander (1932-)

Replaced former cosmonaut Vitaly Sevastionov in 1986 as President of the Soviet Chess Federation. He was a Georgian career diplomat who served as former Ambassador to Kenya and assigned to the Soviet consulate in San Francisco and embassies in London and New Delhi.

China

The Chinese Emperor Wen-ti executed two foreign chessplayers after learning that one of the pieces was called "Emperor." He was upset that his title of Emperor could be associated with a mere game and forbade the game. Chinese chess is played on a board 9 squares by 8 and the pieces move on the intersections of the lines rather than the squares, so that the actual playing area is 10 by 9. One of the pieces as a cannon, unknown anywhere else. Chess was not listed as a competitive sport in China until 1956. The Chess Association of China was formed in 1966. It didn't have its first championship tournament until 1974. The first international tournament ever held in China was in 1980.

Christiansen, Larry (1956-)

The first player to become an International Grandmaster without ever being an International Master. In 1977 he was awarded the title. He is also the first junior high school player to win the National High School Championship in 1971. He won the US Chess Championship in 1980 and 1983.

Churchill, Lord Randolph (1849-1895)

Winston Churchill's father was elected vice president of the British Chess Federation in 1885. Lord Tennyson was the President of the British Chess Federation. He took chess

lessons from Zukertort and Steinitz. He was the co-founder of the Oxford University Chess Club.

Ciocaltea, Victor (1932-1983)

Romanian chess player who became an International Master in 1957 and took 21 years to become a Grandmaster in 1978. He won the Romanian championship 8 times during 1952-1979.

Clean Score

A perfect 100% score. Capablanca achieved perfect scores three times: New York 1910 (7-0), New York 1913 (13-0), and New York 1914 (11-0). Fischer won the 1963 US Championship 11-0, defeated Taimanov 6-0 and Larsen 6-0 in the Candidates matches.

Clock, Chess

The first mechanical chess clock was invented by Thomas Wilson in 1883. Prior to that, sandglasses were used. Sandglasses were first used in London in 1862. The present day push-button clock was first perfected by Veenhoff in 1900. The first electronic chess club was manufactured in Kiev in 1964.

Club, Chess

The world's first chess club was organized in Italy in 1550. The first chess club in England was Slaughter's Coffee House, founded in London, England in 1715. The oldest chess club in Europe is the Zurich Chess Club, founded in 1809. The oldest chess club in the U.S. is the Manhattan Chess

Club, founded in 1877. Russia's first chess club was organized by Tchigorin in 1880. The largest chess club in the U.S. is the Labate Chess Centre in Anaheim, California with about 400 members.

Codebreakers and chess

During World War II some of the top chessplayers were also code breakers. British masters Harry Golombek, Stuart Milner-Barry and H. O'D. Alexander were on the team which broke the Nazi Enigma code. In September 1939, the British chess team had just qualified for the finals in the Buenos Aires Olympiad. When war broke out, they were ordered home on the next ship out. During one watchkeeping at night, Milner-Barry sent out an alarm to the rest of the ship when he thought he spotted a U-boat. It turned out to be a porpoise.

Coe, Jacques (1893-1997)

A founding member of the American Chess Federation in 1955 and past president of the

Manhattan Chess Club.

Cohen, Lewis

Lewis Cohen never lost a game in the National Elementary Championships, scoring 40-0.

College

The first international tournament restricted to college students was held in Liverpool, England in 1952. The first official college student Olympiad chess tournament was held in Oslo in 1954.

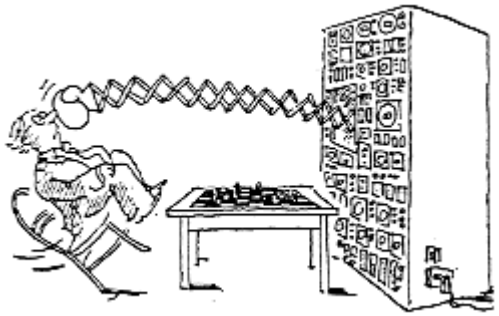
Collins, John (1912-)

Chess teacher to Bobby Fischer, Robert Byrne, William Lombardy, Donald Byrne, Sal Matera, and Ray Weinstein. He has won the U.S. Correspondence Chess Championship, the Marshall Chess Club Championship, and the New York Championship. He was the first postal chess editor of *Chess Review.*

Column, Chess

The first newspaper chess column was that in the Liverpool Mercury in 1813. The oldest column still in existence is that of the Illustrated London News, which first appeared in 1842. The first American chess column appeared in 1845 in the New York Spirit of the Times.

Computers



The first chess effort on the part of a computer is a mate in 2 programmed in 1949 on a Ferranti digital machine. The first computer program that played proper chess was written at MIT by Alex Bernstein in 1959. The Massachusetts Amateur Championship marked the first time a chess computer played chess against human beings under tournament conditions in 1967. MacHack VI, from MIT, ended up with a 1239 provisional rating. The first chess tournament in which the only players were computer programs was held in New York in 1970. The first world computer championship was held in Stockholm in 1974 and won by the Soviet program, KAISSA. Cray Blitz was the first chess computer to win a state chess championship when it won the Mississippi Championship in 1981. 1983 was the first time a microcomputer beat a master in tournament play. 1983 was the first time a

computer gained an established master's rating. In May, 1997 DEEP BLUE defeated world champion Garry Kasparov in a match.

Consecutive Moves

There were 72 consecutive Queen moves in the Mason-Mackenzie game at London in 1882.

Cook

A composition term for an alternative key not intended by the composer. Named after Eugene Cook (1830-1915) who was so expert a solver, and found second or more solutions to so many problems, that his name came to signify the act.

Cook Eugene (1830-1915)

The foremost American problemist of his day. He had many of his chess problems published in Staunton's *The Chess Player's Chronicle*, and *The Illustrated London News*. Cook served as President of the New Jersey Chess Association and assumed the post for problem department in *The Chess Monthly*. At the time, Paul Morphy was the editor of the games section. In 1859 he wrote *American Chess-Nuts*, a major work of chess problems in America. He personally composed around 800 problems.

Cook, Nathaniel

Designer of the Staunton chessmen in 1835. He registered his design in 1849. Howard Staunton recommended the use of these chessmen six months later. Cook did not renew his registration, valid for only three years. In 1852 Staunton made a deal with Cook to authorize Staunton's signature as a trademark to attach to the boxes in which his sets were sold. Cook's firm was absorbed by John Jaques and Son, Ltd in 1900.

Correspondence Chess

The first reputed correspondence game of chess was played in 1119 by King Henry I of England and King Louis VI of France. The earliest postal game was between players in Brada and The Hague

in 1824. In 1870 the first correspondence chess club, the Caissa Correspondence Club, was founded. In 1888 the first international correspondence tournament was held. Most correspondence games played at once is 1000 by Robert Wyller. In 1883 Cambridge University played a correspondence match with the Bedlam insane asylum. Bedlam won. The only two U.S. Correspondence Grandmasters are Hans Berliner and Victor Palciauskas. Both have been world correspondence champions. The highest rated USCF correspondence player was Penquite at 2927 (won 49 games straight, no losses, no draws).

Counselor

Name of the Queen in Borneo, China, Iran, and Turkey. Name of the Bishop in Java.

Cracow Poem

A Latin poem in a manuscript dated 1422 in the Jagellonne Library in Cracow. The poem attributes the invention of chess to Ulysses.

Crafty

A chess program written by Bob Hyatt. It is the "son" of Cray Blitz.

Cray Blitz

The first computer to win a state championship (Mississippi in 1981). Cray Blitz won the 1983, 1986, and 1989 World Computer Chess Championships. The program was written by Robert Hyatt.

Crittenden, Kit

In 1948 Kit Crittenden won the North Carolina state championship at age 13, becoming the nation's youngest state champion. The year before, he finished in last place in the state championship.

Crotto, Rachel (1958-)

One of the youngest girls ever to play in the U.S. Women's championship, at age 13.

Crown Prince of Chess

Nickname of Aaron Nimzovich.

Cuba

In 1952 there was an international tournament in Havana. During the event, there was a revolution in Cuba. The President who sponsored the tournament was deposed. The Mexican entrants were recalled by their government. Finally, the Cuban champion, Juan Quesada, playing in the event died of a heart attack. His funeral was attended by all the masters participating. In 1965 Cuba linked up to the Marshall Chess Club in New York by telex to allow Fischer to play in the Capablanca Memorial tournament being held in Havana. Each game lasted up to seven hours. After the event, Cuba had to pay the bill of over $10,000. Dr Jose Raul Capablanca, son of the late World Champion, transmitted the move in Havana. Cuba spent over $5 million on the 1966 Olympiad held in Havana. Castro played several exhibition games including a draw with

Grandmaster Tigran Petrosian. The first open international tournament held in Cuba took place in 1992 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Havana as the capital of the island.

Customs Act of 1876

This act was specifically created in Britain to prevent imports of indecent and obscene chessmen after it had been discovered that obscene chess pieces were sent to an all-girls boarding school.

Cyprus

In 1960 the Cyprus Chess Association was founded and the first Cyprus chess championship took place. In 1962 Cyprus scored the worst score of any Chess Olympiad team. At Varna the team went 0 for 20 and one of their players, Ioannidis also went 0 for 20. Their team only won 2 games, drew 2 games, and lost 76 games. In 1964 at the Tel Aviv Olympiad. Ionnidis lost all his games (4) and Cyprus, again, took last place, drawing 1 and losing 13. Their team won 5 games, drew 4 games, and lost 47 games.

Czerniak, Moshe (1910-1984)

Chessplayer who was born in Poland, immigrated to Palestine, lived in Argentina most of his life, and finally settled in Israel. He won the championship of Palestine in 1936 at the age of 26. He won the championship of Israel in 1974 at the age of 64.

Dadian, Prince

Sponsor of the 1903 Monte Carlo tournament. He invited Tchigorin to play but later paid him 1,500 francs (greater than 3rd prize money) not to play because Tchigorin had published analysis of one of the Prince's games, pointing out he had made gross errors. A valuable art object was to go to the winner of a short match between the 1st and 2nd place finishers (Tarrasch and Maroczy). The players wanted a play for money also. This annoyed the Prince who gave the art object to the 3rd place finisher (Pillsbury).

Dake, Arthur (1910-)

Arthur Dake became a bridge toll collector, then a highway auto controller, and finally an automobile inspector for the state of Oregon after serving in the merchant marines when he was 16. In three chess olympiads, he won 27 games and only lost four games, winning a gold medal and the best result of any individual player at Warsaw 1935. He received the honorary Grandmaster title in 1986 in recognition of his results in the 1930s.

Daly, Harlow (1883-1979)

Perhaps the oldest person to win a state chess championship. In 1968 he won the Championship of Maine at age 85. He had previously won in 1961 at the age of 77 and in 1965 at the age of 81.

Damaini, Petrus

Cardinal bishop of Ostia who wrote to Pope Alexander II in 1061 urging the pope to forbid chess from the clergy and to punish a bishop for wasting his time playing chess in the evenings.

Damiano (1500-1544)

Author of *Questo Libro e da imparare giocave a scachi*, the first chess book in Italy. It was written in Italian and Spanish and was the first bestseller of the modern game of chess. It went through eight editions in 50 years.

Deaf and Dumb

The first team championship for the deaf was held in Norway in 1953. The first World Championship for the Deaf and Dumb was held in Poland in 1956 and won by Svaversky of Czechoslovakia.

Dean of American Chess

Title of George Koltanowski. This title was previously given to Hermann Helms.

Dean of New England Chess

Title of Harry Lyman

Death of Chess Players

Georgy Agzamov (1954-1986) died after falling down between two rocks at a beach. Curt Von Bardeleben (1861-1924) committed suicide by jumping out of an upper window of his boarding home. Efim Bogoljobov (1889-1952) died of a heart attack after a simultaneous exhibition. Jose Capablanca (1888-1942) died of a stroke after watching a skittles game at the Manhattan Chess Club. Edgar Colle (1897-1932) died after an operation for a gastric ulcer. Nikolai Grigoriev (1895-1938) died after an operation for appendicitis. George Mackenzie (1837-1891) died after an overdose of morphine. Frank Marshall (1877-1944) died of a heart attack after leaving a chess tournament in Jersey City. Johannes Minckwitz (1843-1901) committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train. Paul Morphy (1837-1884) died of a stroke while taking a cold bath. Harry Pillsbury (1872-1906) died of syphillis. Nicholas Rossolimo (1910-1975) died of head injuries after falling down a flight of stairs in Manhattan. Pierre Saint-Amant (1800-1872) died after falling from a horse and carriage. Carl Schlechter (1874-1918) died from pneumonia and starvation. Vladimir Simagin (1919-1968) died of a heart attack while playing in a chess tournament. Herman Steiner (1905-1955) died of a heart attack after a game from the California State Championship. Frederick Yates (1884-1932) died in his sleep from a leak in a faulty gas pipe connection. Alexander Zaitsev died of thrombosis after a minor operation to remedy a limp by having one leg lengthened. Johann Zukertort (1842-1888) died of a stroke while playing chess at a London coffee house.

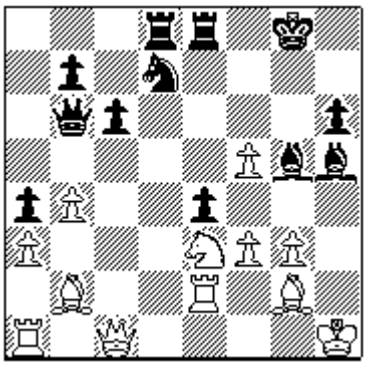
DEEP BLUE

IBM's chess supercomputer that calculates over 200 million moves per second or 50 billion moves in 3 minutes. In May, 1997 it defeated World Champion Garry Kasparov with 2 wins, 1 loss, and 3 draws. Kasparov had defeated Deep Blue in February, 1996 with 3 wins, 1 loss, and 2 draws. Deep Blue has been IBM's chess project since 1989.

Kasparov - Deeper Blue, Game 1, May 3, 1997 Reti Opening, King's Indian Attack, Barcza System

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 Bg4 3.b3 Nd7 4.Bb2 e6 5.Bg2 Ngf6 6.O-O c6 7.d3 Bd6 8.Nbd2 O-O 9.h3 Bh5 10.e3 h6?! 11.Qe1 Qa5?! 12.a3 Bc7?! 13.Nh4 g5?! 14.Nhf3 e5 15.e4! Rfe8 16.Nh2 Qb6?! 17.Qc1 a5 18.Re1 Bd6 19.Ndf1 dxe4 20.dxe4 Bc5 21.Ne3 Rad8 22.Nhf1 g4?! (22...Bg6) 23.hxg4 Nxg4 24.f3 (24.Nxg4)

Nxe3 25.Nxe3 Be7 26.Kh1 Bg5 27.Re2 a4?! 28.b4 f5?! 29.exf5 e4

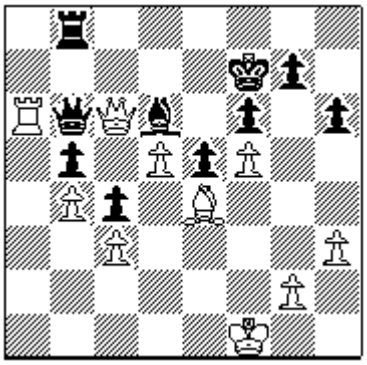


30.f4! Bxe2 (30...Bxf4 31.gxf4 Bxe2 32.Qd2 threatening 33.Qc3 and 34.Qg7) 31.fxg5 Ne5 32.g6! Bf3 33.Bc3! Qb5?! 34.Qf1 Qxf1 35.Rxf1 h5 36.Kg1! Kf8 37.Bh3 b5 38.Kf2 Kg7 39.g4! Kh6 40.Rg1 hxg4 41.Bxg4 Bxg4 42.Nxg4+ Nxg4+ 43.Rxg4 Rd5 44.f6 Rd1 45.g7 Deep Blue resigned 1-0

Deeper Blue - Kasparov, Game 2, May 4, 1997 Ruy Lopez, Smyslov Variation [C93]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 O-O 9.h3 h6 10.d4 Re8 11.Nbd2 Bf8 12.Nf1 Bd7 13.Ng3 Na5 14.Bc2 c5 15.b3 Nc6 16.d5 Ne7 17.Be3 Ng6 18.Qd2 Nh7?! 19.a4 Nh4 20.Nxh4 Qxh4 21.Qe2! Qd8?! 22.b4 Qc7 23.Rec1! c4?! 24.Ra3 Rec8 25.Rca1 Qd8 26.f4! Nf6?! 27.fxe5 dxe5 28.Qf1 Ne8 29.Qf2 Nd6 30.Bb6 Qe8 31.R3a2! Be7 32.Bc5 Bf8?! (32...Qd8) 33.Nf5 Bxf5 34.exf5 f6 35.Bxd6 Bxd6 36.axb5! axb5 37.Be4! Rxa2 38.Qxa2 Qd7 39.Qa7 Rc7

40.Qb6 Rb7 41.Ra8+ Kf7?! (41...Kh7) 42.Qa6 Qc7 43.Qc6 Qb6 44.Kf1 (44.Kh1!) Rb8 45.Ra6 (and Kasparov resigns (??) 1-0



[45...Qe3! 46.Qd7+ Kg8 47.Qxd6 Rf8 48.Qe6+ Kh7 draws; 45...Qe3 46.Qxd6 Re8! 47.Bf3 (47.h4 h5 48.Bf3 Qc1+ 49.Kf2 Qd2+ 50.Be2 Qf4+ 51.Kg1 Qe3+ 52.Kf1 Qc1 draws) Qc1+ 48.Kf2 Qd2+ 49.Be2 Qf4+ 50.Ke1 Qc1+ 51.Bd1 Qe3+ 52.Kf1 Qc1 53.Ke2 Qb2+ 54.Ke1 Qxc3+ 55.Kf1 Qc1 56.Ra7+ Kg8 57.Ke2 Qb2+ 58.Ke1 Qc3+ 59.Kf1 Qc1 60.Ke2 Qb2+ 61.Kf1 Qc1 62.Ke2 draws by perpetual check]

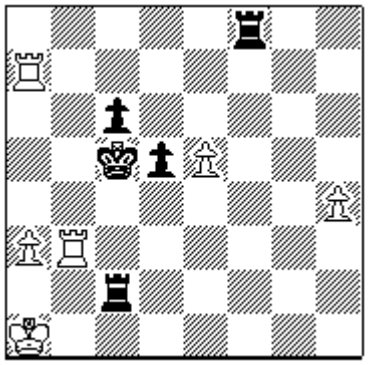
Kasparov - Deeper Blue, Game 3, May 6, 1997 Irregular / English Opening [A00]

1.d3 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.c4 Nf6 4.a3 d6 5.Nc3 Be7 6.g3 O-O 7.Bg2 Be6 8.O-O Qd7 9.Ng5 Bf5 10.e4 Bg4 11.f3 Bh5 12.Nh3 Nd4 13.Nf2 h6 14.Be3 c5 15.b4 b6 16.Rb1 Kh8 17.Rb2 a6 18.bxc5 bxc5 19.Bh3 Qc7 20.Bg4 Bg6 21.f4 exf4 22.gxf4 Qa5 23.Bd2!? Qxa3 24.Ra2 Qb3 25.f5 Qxd1 26.Bxd1 Bh7 27.Nh3 Rfb8 28.Nf4 Bd8 29.Nfd5 Nc6 30.Bf4 Ne5 31.Ba4 Nxd5 32.Nxd5 a5 33.Bb5 Ra7 34.Kg2 g5!? 35.Bxe5+ dxe5 36.f6 Bg6 37.h4 gxh4 38.Kh3 Kg8 39.Kxh4 Kh7 40.Kg4 Bc7! 41.Nxc7 Rxc7 42.Rxa5 Rd8 43.Rf3 Kh8 44.Kh4 Kg8 45.Ra3 Kh8 46.Ra6 Kh7 47.Ra3 Kh8 48.Ra6 draw (1/2-1/2)

Deeper Blue - Kasparov, Game 4, May 7, 1997 Caro Kann Defense / Pirc Defense, Czech System

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 Bg4 5.h3 Bh5 6.Bd3 e6 7.Qe2 d5 8.Bg5 Be7 9.e5 Nfd7 10.Bxe7 Qxe7 11.g4 Bg6 12.Bxg6 hxg6 13.h4 Na6 14.O-O-O O-O-O 15.Rdg1 Nc7 16.Kb1 f6 17.exf6 Qxf6

18.Rg3 Rde8 19.Re1 Rhf8 20.Nd1 e5 21.dxe5 Qf4 22.a3 Ne6 23.Nc3 Ndc5 24.b4 Nd7 25.Qd3 Qf7 26.b5 Ndc5 27.Qe3 Qf4 28.bxc6 bxc6 29.Rd1 Kc7 30.Ka1 Qxe3 31.fxe3 Rf7 32.Rh3 Ref8 33.Nd4 Rf2 34.Rb1 Rg2 35.Nce2 Rxg4?! (35...Rff2) 36.Nxe6 Nxe6 37.Nd4 Nxd4 38.exd4 Rxd4 39.Rg1 Rc4 40.Rxg6 (40.Rh2) Rxc2 41.Rxg7+ Kb6 42.Rb3+ Kc5 43.Rxa7



43...Rf1+?! (43...Kc4!) 44.Rb1 Rff2 45.Rb4 (threatening 46.Ra5 mate) Rc1+ 46.Rb1 Rcc2 47.Rb4 Rc1+ 48.Rb1 Rxb1+ 49.Kxb1 Re2 50.Re7 Rh2 51.Rh7 Kc4?! (51...d4!) 52.Rc7! c5 53.e6 Rxh4 54.e7 Re4 55.a4 Kb3 56.Kc1 draw ½-1/2 (56...Kxa4 57.Rxc5 Rxe7 58.Rxd5 draws)

Kasparov - Deeper Blue, Game 5, May 10, 1997 Reti / King's Indian Attack [A07]

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 Bg4 3.Bg2 Nd7 4.h3 Bxf3 5.Bxf3 c6 6.d3 e6 7.e4 Ne5 8.Bg2 dxe4 9.Bxe4 Nf6 10.Bg2 Bb4+ 11.Nd2 h5 12.Qe2 Qc7 13.c3 Be7 14.d4 Ng6 15.h4 e5 16.Nf3 exd4 17.Nxd4 O-O-O 18.Bg5 Ng4 19.O-O-O Rhe8 20.Qc2 Kb8 21.Kb1 Bxg5 22.hxg5 N6e5 23.Rhe1 c5!? 24.Nf3 Rxd1+ 25.Rxd1 Nc4 26.Qa4 Rd8 27.Re1 Nb6 28.Qc2 Qd6 29.c4! Qg6 30.Qxg6 fxg6 31.b3 Nxf2 32.Re6 Kc7 33.Rxg6 Rd7 34.Nh4 Nc8 35.Bd5 Nd6 36.Re6 Nb5 37.cxb5 Rxd5 38.Rxg6 Rd7 39.Nf5 Ne4 40.Nxg7 Rd1+ 41.Kc2 Rd2+ 42.Kc1 Rxa2 43.Nxh5 Nd2 44.Nf4 Nxb3+ 45.Kb1 Rd2 46.Re6 c4 47.Re3 Kb6 48.g6 Kxb5 49.g7 Kb4! draw ½-1/2 (50.g8=Q

Rd1+ 51.Kb2 Rd2+ and Black has a draw by perpetual check)

Deeper Blue - Kasparov, Game 6, May 11, 1997 Caro Kann [B17]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Ng5 Ngf6 6.Bd3 e6 7.N1f3 h6 (7...Bd6) 8.Nxe6 Qe7 9.O-O fxe6 10.Bg6+ Kd8 11.Bf4 b5 (11...Nd5) 12.a4 Bb7 13.Re1 Nd5 14.Bg3 Kc8 15.axb5 cxb5 16.Qd3 Bc6 17.Bf5 exf5 18.Rxe7 Bxe7 19.c4 Kasparov resigns 1-0

(19...bxc4 20.Qxc4 Nb4 21.Re1 Re8 22.Nh4 Nb6 23.Qf7 N6d5 24.Nxf5 Kd8 25.Nxg7 is strong; 19...Nb4 20.Qxf5 Rf8 21.Qe6 is strong) time used: 1 hour

DEEP THOUGHT

Once the strongest chess playing computer in the world. It searched approximately 2 million chess positions per second. Deep Thought became the first computer to defeat a grandmaster in tournament play by defeating Bent Larsen at the 1988 U.S. Open. Deep Thought tied for first place in the U.S. Open with Tony Miles. Deep Thought became the world computer champion in 1989 and defeated David Levy in a match later that year.

De Firmian, Nick (1957-)

1998 US Champion. He tied for the title in 1987 and 1995.

Demonstration Board

The first demonstration board was designed in 1857 by Lowenthal. The first use of a demonstration board in a World Championship match was for the Steinitz-Zukertort match in 1886.

Denker, Arnold (1914-)

A onetime boxer (won three successive Golden Gloves bouts by knockouts) who won the 1944 U.S. Chess Championship. In 1942 he beat Reshevsky on time in the U.S. Championship. While spectators watched, the tournament director (Walter Stephens) mistakenly declared that Denker's time had expired. He was looking at the clock backwards and refused to change is decision, which ultimately gave Reshevsky the title. Denker once appeared in an advertisement for Camel cigarettes. He received an Honorary Grandmaster title in 1981.

Denmark

The Danish kings, Canute V and Valdemar, were playing chess when attacked. Canute was killed but Valdemar escaped by using the chessboard as a shield. In 1250 King Eric IV (Ploughpenny) was captured while playing chess and later executed.

Deschapelles, Alexandre (1780-1847)

Probably the strongest player in the world from 1810 to 1820. He claimed to have mastered chess in three days of study. He lost his right arm fighting the Prussians. He

gave up chess and took up whist when he could no longer beat his opponents at odds. George Perigal, after interviewing him, wrote: "M. Deschapelles is the greatest chess player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest whist player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest billiards player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest pumpkin-grower in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest liar in France."

DEUTSCHE SCHACHZEITUNG

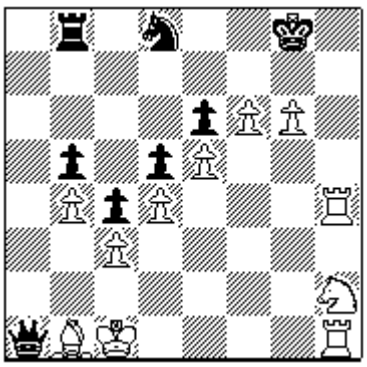
Leading chess periodical in Germany. It is the oldest chess magazine still in existence. It was founded in 1846 by Bledow. It was not published from 1945 to 1950.

De Vere, Cecil (1845-1875)

First official British Chess Champion (1866) who won the title at age 21. He remained the youngest titleholder for over a century. His real name was Valentine Brown and he was born on Valentine's Day. He died of tuberculosis at the age of 29.

Dilaram's Mate

The most famous of the Shatranj compositions. In old Arabic manuscripts a nobleman was playing chess and staked his favorite wife, Dilaram (heart's ease), on one of the games. Unfortunately, the game went badly for the nobleman, and defeat seemed unavoidable. Dilaram shouted to her nobleman how to avoid mate. She said, "Sacrifice your two rooks, but not me!" That's what he did and he won the game. Here is a modern version of Dilaram's mate.



1.Rh8+ Kxh8 2.Ng4+ Kg8 3.Rh8+ Kxh8 4.g7+ Kg8 5.Nh6 mate

Divorce

In 1963 a wife of a chessplayer in Milan filed for divorce because he was so obsessed with chess that he refused to work and support their two children. The court ruled that Mrs. Edvige Ruinstein was entitled to a separation from her husband.

Dlugy, Max (1966-)

Winner of the 1985 World Junior Champion. In 1990 he became the first Grandmaster to be elected President of the U.S. Chess Federation. In 1985 at the age of 19, he advanced to the interzonals, the youngest U.S. player since Fischer.

Dos Hermanas 1996

The first Category XIX tournament ever held. Kramnik and Topalov tied for first place.

Down, Nick

A former British Junior Correspondence Champion. In the 1985-86 British Ladies Correspondence Chess Championship, Nick Down entered as Miss Leigh Strange and won the event. He was later caught and admitted his deception was a prank that got out of hand. He was later banned from the British Correspondence Chess Association.

Draw

The first time a draw counted a half point was the Dundee International in 1867. Up until 1952, the USCF Laws of Chess stated that draws could not be accepted by mutual consent until 30 moves were made.

Drawing Master

Nickname of Carl Schlechter. He drew half of his games during his tournament career. However, the title should probably go to O'Kelly de Galway who drew all his nine games at Beverwijk in 1957, drew seven out of nine at Beverwijk in 1958, and drew all nine games at Beverwijk in 1959.

Drawn Games

Up to 1867 tournament games that were drawn had to be replayed. The 1929 International Rules of Chess and the 1939 USCF rules required players to play a minimum of 30 moves before agreeing to a draw.

Dubai

Host of the 1986 Chess Olympiad. Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the U.S. Virgin Islands boycotted the Olympiad because Israel was excluded. Record 107 countries participated. The previous record was Lucerne 1982, which had 91 countries.

Duchamp, Marcel (1887-1968)

Renowned artist (one of the founders of Dadaism, surrealism, and cubism) and chess player who used chess themes in many of his paintings. In 1927 his bride, Lydie, glued all his chess pieces to the board because he spent his honeymoon week studying chess. They were divorced three months later. He played for France on four Olympiads. His

three most famous chess paintings are: The Chessplayers (1910), Portrait of a Chessplayer (1911), and King and Queen Surronded by Swift Nudes (1912).

Duel

Maroczy once challenged Nimzovich to a pistol duel at Bled, 1931.

Durao, Joaquim (1938-)

Portuguese chess player; awarded the International Master title in 1975. He has won the Portuguese championship 13 times.

Edmondson, Ed (1920-1982)

Former president and executive director of the U.S. Chess Federation. He suffered a heart attack while playing chess on the beach at Waikiki. The Edmondson trophy goes to the winner of the National Open. He retired from the U.S. Air Force as a Lietenant Colonel, serving as am aircraft navigator on tanker and bombers.

Edward I (1239-1307)

King of England. In 1270 he was playing chess against a soldier in a room with a tiled roof. He had just left his chair when suddenly an immense rock fell on the very spot where he had been sitting. His brother-in-law, Alphonso of Castile, commissioned one of the most important manuscripts on chess.

EG

Endgame periodical in English devoted to endgames.

Egypt

Chess was introduced in Egypt by the Sasanian king, Khusrau II in 620.

Einsiedeln Verses

The earliest known literary account of chess and the earliest reference to chess in a western document. It was written in the 10th century in the monastery at Einsiedeln, Switzerland. It is a 98-line poem describing chess.

Einstein, Albert

Albert Einstein was a good friend of World Chess Champion Emanual Lasker. In an interview with the New York Times in 1936 Albert said, "I do not play any games. There is no time for it. When I get through work I don't want anything which requires the working of the mind." He did take up chess in his later life.

Eliskases, Eric (1913-1997)

Austrian Grandmaster that remained in Argentina during a chess olympiad after World War II broke out. He was given the title of GM in 1952. Eliskases has beaten Capablanca and Fischer.

Elo, Arpad (1903-1992)

Played in 37 consecutive state championships in Wisconsin, from 1933 to 1969, winning the title 9 times. He was a professor of physics and president of the American Chess Federation before it merged and came part of the U.S. Chess Federation. He is considered the father of scientific chess ratings.

Endgame

The maximum number of moves required to deliver mate from the worst possible starting position are as follows: Rook and Bishop vs. two Knights - 223; Queen vs. two Bishops - 71 moves; Queen and Rook vs. Queen - 67 moves; two Bishops vs. Knight - 66 moves; Queen vs. two Knights - 63 moves; Rook and Bishop vs. Rook - 59 moves.

Endgame miniature

Endgame composed of no more than 7 pieces.

En passant

First used in the 15th century but not universally accepted until 1880.

Eon de Beaumont, Charles D' (1728-1810)

French chessplayer and male transvestite who was a diplomat for Louis XV. He once beat Philidor.

Epigrams

Epigrams are terse, witty sayings that sometimes have a meaning or moral. Chess has an abundance of epigrams from famous people and famous chess players. Here are a few examples of chess epigrams.

- ***"Chess is a good mistress but a bad master." - Abrahams***
- ***"Chess will always be the master of us all." - Alexander Alekhine***
- **"*Of all the drugs in the world, chess must be the most permanently pleasurable." - Assaic***
- ***"To have a knight planted in your game at K6 is worse than a rusty nail in your knee." - Efim Bogolyubov***
- ***"The good player is always lucky." - Jose Capablanca***
- ***"Chess players are madmen of a certain quality, the way the artist is supposed to be, and isn't, in general." - Marcel Duchamp***
- ***"Chess holds its master in its own bonds, shakling the mind and brain so that the inner***

freedom of the very strongest must suffer." - Alburt Einstein

- ***"A man that will take back a move at chess will pick a pocket." - Fenton***
- ***"You can only get good at chess if you love the game." - Bobby Fischer***
- ***"I like to make them squirm." - Bobby Fischer***
- ***"If I win, I'm a genius. If I don't, I'm not." - Bobby Fischer***
- ***"Life is a kind of chess, with struggle, competition, good and ill events." - Benjamin Franklin***
- ***"You cannot play chess if you are kind-hearted." - French proverb***
- ***"Chess is a sea in which a gnat may drink and an elephant may bathe." - Indian Proverb***
- ***"I often play a move I knmow how to refute." - Bent Larsen***
- ***"On the chessboard lies and hypocrisy do not survive long." - Emanuel Lasker***
- ***"It is impossible to win gracefully at chess." - Milne***
- ***"Help your pieces so they can help you." - Paul Morphy***
- ***"The isolated pawn casts gloom over the entire chessboard." - Aron Nimzovich***
- ***"The pawn is the soul of chess." - Philidor***
- ***"Pawn endings are to chess what putting is to golf." - Cecil Purdy***
- ***"Chess is a foolish expedient for making idle people believe they are doing something very clever, when they are only wasting their time." - George Bernard Shaw***
- ***"Chess is ruthless: you've got to be prepared to kill people." - Nigel Short***
- ***"Chess is a cold bath for the mind." - Sir John Simon***
- ***"Between the opening and endgame the gods have placed the middlegame." - Siegbert Tarrasch***
- ***"Chess, like love, like music, has the powers to make men happy." - Tarrasch***
- ***"When you don't know what to do, wait for you opponent to get an idea; it is sure to be bad." - Tarrasch***
- ***"White lost because he failed to remember the right continuation and had to think up the moves himself." - Tarrasch***
- ***"All chessplayers should have a hobby." - S. Tartakower***
- ***"Tactics is knowing what to do when there is something to do; strategey is knowing what to do when there is nothing to do." - Tartakower***

- ***"The blunders are all there, waiting to be made." - Tartakower***
- ***"The winner of a game is the one who has made the next to last blunder." - Tartakower***
- ***"It is always better to sacrifice your opponent's men." - Tartakower***
- ***"There is no remorse like a remorse of chess. It is a curse upon man. There is no happiness in chess." - H.G. Wells***
- ***"Chess is like marriage. You cannot have a mate without a check. " - Brian Wood***

Erasmus High School

High school that Bobby Fischer, Walter Browne and Barbra Streisand attended. Barbra attended Erasmus at the same time as Bobby and once "had a crush" on him. Bobby dropped out at age 16 saying, "teachers are all jerks."

Euwe, Max (1901-1981)

Former FIDE President who was twice world champion - 1935-37 and for 1 day in 1947. In 1947, the FIDE Congress voted for Euwe to be world champion since Alekhine died. However, the Soviet delegation, which joined FIDE in 1947, was late one day for this vote. They showed up the next day and had the title rescinded in favor of a match-tournament. He was once the former amateur heavyweight boxing champion of Europe. In the world championship match-tournament in 1948, Euwe wore gloves while playing his games. When he was asked why, he said the feeling of gloves on his hands psychologically induced in him a fighting spirit.

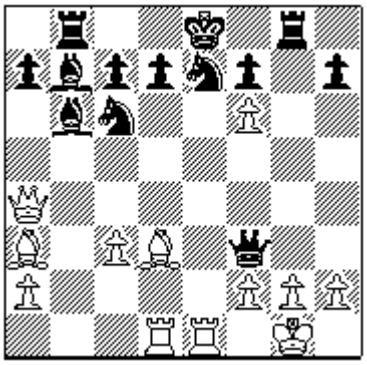
Evans, Larry (1932-)

Learned chess from his older brother at age five. His brother was later killed in action as a bomber crew member during World War II. Best Blackjack player of any Grandmaster. He lives in Reno, Nevada. He has won the U.S. championship five times and the U.S. Open four times. In 1951, at age 19, he was the U.S. Open Champion, the U.S. Closed Champion, and the U.S. Speed Champion. Evans once gave a simultaneous exhibition at an insane asylum, winning 39 and losing 1. When he went to congratulate the winner, the winner said, "You don't have to be crazy to play chess, but it sure helps!"

Evergreen game

A name given by Stienitz to the Anderssen-Dufresne game, Berlin, 1852, because of its beauty. Adolf Anderssen - Jean Dufresne, Berlin 1852, Evans Gambit

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.d4 exd4 7.O-O d3 8.Qb3 Qf6 9.e5 Qg6 10.Re1 Ne7 11.Ba3 b5 12.Qxb5 Rb8 13.Qa4 Bb6 14.Nbd2 Bb7 15.Ne4 Qf5 16.Bxd3 Qh5 17.Nf6+! gxf6 18.exf6 Rg8 19.Rd1! Qxf3



20.Rxe7! Nxe7 21.Qxd7+ Kxd7 22.Bf5+ Ke8 23.Bd7+ Kd8 24.Bxe7 mate

Excelsior theme

A Pawn that goes from its initial square to the promotion rank in 5 consecutive moves in the course of a solution.

Exchequer, Chancellor of the

British finance minister. The title came from counting out money on a chequer-board used for chess. In 1080 the Normans named their financial departments of State l'excheiquier after the chessboard, which was used as a form of abacus.

Executioner of Berlin

Nickname of Kurt Richter.

Exclamation point

The first exclamation point for a chess move appeared in game notes in Staunton's CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, and it designated a bad move.

Ezra, Abraham (1092-1167)

Wrote the first chess poems in Hebrew in the 12th century.

Fagan, Mathilda (1850-1931)

Winner of a chess tournament in Bombay, India in which 12 men took part. She won all her games. She was disqualified because she was a woman playing in a club whose membership was confined to men. She appealed this decision in court and won. She became an emancipation activist.

Fahrni, Hans (1874-1939)

First master to play 100 opponents simultaneously. It took place in 1911 at Munich. His score was 55 wins, 39 draws, and 6 losses in seven and a half-hours.

Fairy chess

Also known as heterodox chess. Some of the Fairy pieces include nightriders, balloons, Vaos, Edgehogs, Fers, Camels, Wazirs, Imitators, and Grasshoppers.

Famous People Who Play Chess

Famous People Who Play Chess	
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem (1947-	Basketball Player
Abdullah Ibn Huseain (1882-1951)	Royal (King Of Jordan)
Adams, Richard	Writer (Watership Down)
Agnew, Spiro T. (1918-)	Politics (39th US Vice President)
Akins, Claude (5/25/18 -1/27/1994)	Film, TV
Albert, Prince (8/26/1819-1861)	Royal (Married Queen Victoria)
Alda, Alan (1/28/36	Film
Alfonso	Royal (King Of Spain)
Allen, Woody (12/1/35	Film
Amis, Martin	Writer (Money)
Amory, Cleveland (9/2/1917	Writer
Anderson, Clive	TV Host
Anderson, Terry	Captive/Hostage
Andrews, Anthony (1948)	Film (Brideshead Revisited)
Aquino, Cory	Politics (Philippine President)
Arafat, Yasser	Politics (PLO)
Ardiles, Ossie	Sports (Soccer Player)
Ascham, Roger	Politics (England)
Asimov, Isaac (1/2/20 - 1992)	Writer (Science, Science Fiction)
Atahualpa (1500-1533)	Royal (Last Inca Ruler Of Peru)

Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Attlee, Clement (1/3/1883-1967)	Politics (British Prime Minister)
Auchinleck, General Sir Claude	Military (World War II Hero)
Ayer, Alfred (1910-)	Thinker (British Philosopher)
Ayers, Lew (12/28/1908-	Film (All Quiet On The Western Front)
Bacon, Sir Francis (1/22/1561-4/9/1626)	Thinker (English Philosopher)
Balfour, Arthur (7/25/1848-3/19/1930)	Politics (British Prime Minister)
Balzac, Honore De (5/20/1799-8/18/1850)	Writer (French Writer Of Realist Novels)
Barnett, Dick	Basketball Player (NY Knicks)
Barnham, Phineas.T.	Circus, Museum
Barrymore, John (1882-1942)	Film
Barrymore, Lionel(4/28/1878-11/15/1954)	Film
Baryshnikov, Mikhail (1/28/1948-)	Film (Ballet Star)
Bathory, Stephan (1553-1586)	Royal (King Of Poland From 1576-1586)
Baum, Frank (5/15/1856-1919)	Writer (Wizard Of Oz)
Beauharnais, Eugene (1781-1824)	French General; Napoleon's Adopted Son
Becker, Boris (11/22/1967-)	Sports (Tennis)
Becket, Thomas (1118-12/29/1170)	Holy (Archbishop Of Cantebury)
Beckett, Samuel (4/13/1906-12/26/1989)	Writer (Nobel Prize In Literature 1969)
Beecham, Thomas (4/29/1879-1961)	Music (English Conductor)
Beethoven, Ludwig Van (1770-3/26/1827)	Music (German Composer)
Begin, Menachem (8/16/1913-3/8/1992)	Politics (Israeli Prime Minister)
Bellamy, Guy	Writer (The Secret Lemonade Drinker)
Benedictus, David	Writer (Wrote Fourth Of June)
Bergman, Ingmar (7/14/1918-)	Film (Swedish Film Director)
Bernhardt, Sarah (10/22/1844-3/26/1923)	Film
Berthelot	Royal (Charlegmagne's Nephew)
Berthier, L.	Military (French General)
Blackmore, R.D.	Writer (Wrote Lorna Doone)
Blakey, Art	Music (Jazz)
Bliss, Sir Arthur (8/2/1891-3/27/1975)	Music (Master Of The Queen's Music)
Blyton, Enid (8/11/1897-	Writer (Children's Books)
Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313-12/211375)	Writer (Renaissance Humanist)
Bogart, Humphrey (12/25/1899-1/14/1957)	Film
Boleyn, Anne (1507-5/19/1536)	Royal (Mother Of Queen Elizabeth I)
Bonaparte, Napoleon(8/15/1769-5/5/1821)	Emperor
Bonar Law, A,	Politics
Bondarchuk, Sergei	Film (Director)
Bonnington, Chris	British Mountain Climber
Boone, Richard (1917-1981)	Actor
Booth, Shirley (8/30/1907	Film
Borges, Jorge (8/24/1899-1986)	Writer (Argentine Writer)
Borodin, Alex (11/12/1833-2/27/1887)	Music (Russian Composer And Chemist)
Bouton, Jim	Baseball Player; Author (Ball Four)
Bowie, David (1/8/1947-	Music

(continue)

Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Boyer, Charles (1899-1978)	**Film**
Brabazon Of Tara, Lord	**Sports**
Brando, Marlon (4/3/1924-)	**Film (On The Waterfront; The Godfather)**
Brandt, Willy (12/18/1913-)	**Politics (West German Chancellor)**
Braque, Georges (5/13/1882-8/31/1963)	**Artist (Cubism)**
Brodsky, Adolf	**Music (Violinist)**
Bronowski, Jacob (1908-1974)	**Thinker (Wrote Ascent Of Man)**
Brown, Clifford (1930-1956)	**Music (Jazz)**
Bruce, Nigel (1895-1953)	**Film**
Bruno, Frank (11/16/1961	**Sports (British Heavyweight Boxer)**
Brzezinski, Zbigniew (1928-)	**Politics (National Security Advisor)**
Buchwald, Art (10/20/1925	**Writer**
Buckle, Henry (1821-1862)	**Writer (History Of Civilization)**
Bugner, Joe (3/13/1950	**Sports (Heavyweight Boxer)**
Burleigh, Lord	**Sports (Track)**
Caeser, Sid (9/8/1922	**Actor**
Canetti, Elias (1905-)	**Writer (Nobel Prize For Literature 1981)**
Canute, King (995-1035)	**Royal (1st King Of England)**
Cardano, Girolamo (1501-1576)	**Thinker (Founder Of Probability Theory)**
Carroll, Charles (1738-1832)	**Signed Declaration Of Independence**
Carroll, Lewis (1832-1898)	**Writer (Alice In Wonderland)**
Carter, Amy	**Daughter Of President Carter**
Carter, Jimmy (10/1/1924-)	**Politics (39th US President)**
Carter, Rosalyn	**Wife Of President Carter**
Cartwright, Bill	**Basketball Player For Chicago Bulls**
Caruso, Enrico (1873-8/2/1921)	**Music (Opera)**
Casals, Pablo (12/29/1876-1973)	**Music (Cellist)**
Casanova, Giovanni (4/5/1725-6/4/1798)	**Italian Playboy**
Casillas, Graciella	**Sports (World Women's Karate Champion)**
Castro, Fidel (8/13/1926-)	**Politics (Cuban Leader)**
Catherine II (5/2/1729-11/17/1796)	**Politics (Empress Of Russia)**
Cervantes, Miguel De (9/29/1547-1616)	**Writer (Don Quixote)**
Chang, Michael	**Tennis Player**
Chaplin, Charlie (4/16/1899-12/25/1977)	**Film**
Charlegmagne (742-814)	**Royal**
Charles Borromeo (1538-1584)	**Holy (Bishop Of Milan)**
Charles I (11/19/1600-1/30/1649)	**Royal (King Of England)**
Charles V	**Royal (French Emperor From 1364-1380)**
Charles VII	**Royal (King Of France From 1422-1461)**
Charles XII	**Royal (King Of Sweden)**
Charles, Ray (9/23/1930-	**Music**
Cherkasov, Nikolai	**Film (Soviet Actor)**
Chopin, Frederic (3/1/1810-10/17/1849)	**Music (Pianist)**
Christie, John (-6/25/1953)	**Misc (Mass Murderer Of The 1940s)**

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Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Churchill, Randolph (1849-1/24/1895)	Politics; Father Of Winston Churchill
Churchill,Winston(11/30/1874-1/24/1965)	Politics (British Prime Minister)
Cobb, Lee J. (1911-1976)	Film
Coburn, Charles (6/19/1877-1961)	Film
Conchubair	Royal (King Of Ireland)
Conrad, Joseph (12/3/1857-8/3/1924)	Writer (Lord Jim)
Cooke, Alistair (11/20/1908-	Film (PBS Broadcaster)
Cornforth, John	Nobel Prize For Chemistry In 1975
Cosby, Bill (7/12/1937	Film
Crane, Les	Film, Business
Crowley, Aleister (10/12/1875	Author
Culbertson, Ely	Sports (Greatest Bridge Publicist)
D'Estaing, Valey Giscard	Politics (French Premier)
Dabrowski, Jaroslaw	Military (Polish General)
Daladier, Edouard (1884-1970)	Politics (French Premier)
Dali, Salvador (5/11/1904-)	Artist
Darin, Bobby (5/14/1936-1974)	Music (Mack The Knife, Splish Splash)
Darnell, Linda (1921-1965)	Film
Darrow, Henry	Actor (High Chaparral)
Davis, Steve (8/22/1957-	Sports (World Snooker Champion)
De Moivre, Abraham	Thinker (Mathematician)
De Musset, Alfred	Writer (French Romanticist)
Debrew, Gerard	Thinker (1983 Nobel Prize, Economics)
Dewey, George (1837-1917)	Admiral
Diamond, Neil (1/24/1941-)	Music
Dickens, Charles (2/7/1812-6/9/1870)	Writer (Oliver Twist, Etc)
Diderot, Denis (1713-1784)	Thinker (French Encyclopedist)
Dietrich, Marlene (12/27/1904-)	Film
Dikiy, Alexey	Film (Soviet Actor)
Dimitrov, Georgi	Bulgarian Revolutionary
Disraeli, Benjamin (1804-1881)	Politics (British Prime Minister)
Dobrynin	Politics
Dobzynsky, Charles	Writer (French)
Dore, Gustave (1832-1883)	Artist
Dostoevsky, Fyodor (1821-1881)	Writer
Downs, Hugh (2/14/1921	Actor
Doyle, Arthur Conan (1859-1930)	Writer (Sherlock Holmes)
Duchamp, Marcel (7/28/1887-10/11968)	Artist
Duchamp, Raymond	Artist (And Brother Of Marcel Duchamp)
Dvorak, Antonin (1841-1904)	Music
Eagle, Angela	Politics (British Member Of Parliament)
Edward III, King (11/13/1312-6/21/1377)	Royal (Founded The Order Of The Garter)
Edward VII (1841-5/6/1910)	Royal (King Of United Kingdom)
Ehlman, Mischa	Music (Violin Virtuosi)

(continue)

Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Einstein, Albert (3/14/1879-4/18/1955)	**Thinker (Nobel Prize In Physics, 1921)**
Einstein, Hans	**Thinker (Son Of Albert Einstein)**
Eliot, George (1819-12/22/1880)	**Writer**
Elizabeth I (9/7/1533-1603)	**Royal (Queen Of England)**
Elizabeth II (1926-)	**Royal (Queen Of England)**
Elliot, Sean	**Basketball Player (Detroit Pistons)**
Eon De Beaumont, Charles	**Misc (World's Most Famous Transvestite)**
Erasmus, Desiderius (1466-7/12/1536)	**Thinker**
Erkel, Ferenc	**Music**
Ernest	**Royal (Duke Of Brunswick)**
Ernst, Max (1891-4/1/1976)	**Artist (Surrealist)**
Estrada, Erik (3/16/1949	**Film (CHIPS)**
Euler, Leonard (1707-1783)	**Thinker (Mathematician And Physicist)**
Fairbanks, Douglas, Sr (5/23/1883-1939)	**Film**
Falk, Peter (9/16/1927	**Film**
Farouk, King (1920-1965)	**Royal (King Of Egypt)**
Farrell, Mike (2/6/1939	**Film**
Farrow, Mia (2/9/1945	**Film**
Feld, Fritz (1900-1993)	**Film**
Ferdinand, Archduke (1452-1516)	**Royal**
Ferrer, Jose (1/8/1912-1/26/1992)	**Film (Actor, Producer, Writer)**
Field, Ted	**Producer (Three Men And A Baby)**
Flynn, Errol (6/20/1909-1959)	**Film**
Fonda, Henry (5/16/1905-1982)	**Film**
Forman, Milos (2/18/1932-	**Film (Director - Cuckoo's Nest)**
Forster, Edward M. (1/1/1879-6/7/1970)	**Writer (Wrote Passage To India)**
Fouche, Joseph (1759-1820)	**Head Of Napoleon's Secret Police**
Fox, Michael J (6/9/1961	**Film**
Franco, Francisco(12/4/1892-11/20/1975)	**Politics (Spanish Dictator)**
Frank, Hans	**Governor General Of Poland In 1939**
Franklin, Benjamin(1/17/1706-4/17/1790)	**Politics**
Frederick The Great (1712-1786)	**Royal**
Frederick, John	**Politics (Saxon Elector)**
Freud, Clement	**Politics**
Freud, Sigmond (1856-1939)	**Thinker**
Gabor, Zsa Zsa (2/16/1919	**Film**
Gates, Bill	**Billionaire**
Gauss, Johann Karl (1777-1855)	**Thinker**
Genn, Leo (1905-1978)	**Film**
George III (1738-1820)	**Royal (King Of England)**
Gillespie, John 'Dizzy' (1917-)	**Music (Jazz)**
Gladstone, William (1809-1898)	**Politics (British Prime Minister)**
Goebbels, Paul Joseph (1897-1945)	**Politics**
Goethe, Johann (1749-1832)	**Writer (Faust)**

(continue)

Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Goetz, Bernard	**Criminal**
Goffin, Gerry (1939-	**Music (Hall Of Fame Songwriter)**
Golding, William (1911-)	**Nobel Prize In Literature In 1983**
Goldsmith, Oliver (1730-1774)	**Writer**
Gorky, Maxim (1868-1936)	**Writer**
Gowdy, Curt (07/31/1919-	**Sportscaster**
Grace, William (7/18/1848-10/23/1915)	**Sports (Father Of English Cricket)**
Graham, Billy (1918-)	**Evangelist**
Gregory VI	**Holy (Pope)**
Grimm, Jakob (1785-1863)	**Writer (Grimm's Fairy Tales)**
Grouthausen	**Politics (Minister To Charles XII)**
Guevara, Che (1928-1967)	**Politics**
Guidry, Ron (8/28/1950	**Sports (Pitcher)**
Guillevic, Eugene	**Writer (French)**
Haldeman, H.R.	**Politics**
Harrison, Rex (1908-)	**Film**
Hart, Sir Basil	**British Military Historian**
Hawking, Stephen (1942-)	**Physicist**
Henry V Of Argincourt (1387-1422)	**Royal**
Henry VIII (1491-1547)	**Royal**
Henry, O. (1862-1910)	**Writer**
Hepburn, Katherine (1909 -)	**Film**
Herbert, A.P.	**Writer**
Hilton, Barron	**Business**
Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969)	**Politics**
Hoffman, Kurt	**Film (German Director)**
Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809-1894)	**Politics (Supreme Court Justice)**
Holyfield, Evander	**Sports (Heavyweight Boxer)**
Hope, Bob (1903-)	**Film**
Houdini, Harry (1874-1926)	**Escape Artist**
Hoyle, Fred (1915-)	**Astronomer**
Hunter, Charles (1922-1982)	**World's Fastest Speaker**
Huss, John (1369-1415)	**Religious Reformer**
Huston, John (1906-1987)	**Film (Director)**
Ibsen, Henrick (1828-1906)	**Writer**
Innocent III (1161-1216)	**Holy (Pope)**
Irzykowski (-1944)	**Writer (Polish)**
Isabella	**Royal (With Ferdinand)**
Ivan The Terrible (1530-1584)	**Politics**
Jackson, Kate (10/29/1949	**Film (Charlie's Angels)**
Jaffe, Sam (1891-1984)	**Film**
Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826)	**Politics**
Jehan, Shah	**Royal (Built Taj Mahal)**
John I (1167-1216)	**Royal (King Of England)**

(continue)

Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

John Paul I (1912-1978)	Holy (Pope)
John Paul II (05/18/1920-	Holy (Pope)
Johnson, Don (12/15/1949	Film
Jolson, Al (1886-1950)	Film
Jones, Bobby (1902-1968)	Sports (Golfer)
Jones, Ernest	Thinker (Psychoanalyst)
Jones, James (1921-1977)	Writer (From Here To Eternity)
Jonson, Ben (6/11/1572-?	Playwright
Joseph II (1741-1790)	Politics (Holy Roman Emperor)
Jourdan, Louis (6/19/1920	Film
Joyce, William (4/24/1916-1/3/1946	Military Traitor - Lord Haw Haw
Kadar, Janos (1912)	Leader Of The Hungarian Communists
Kahn, Leo	Music (Violinist)
Kapitza, A.P.	Physicist
Kastner, Tony	Sports (Skier)
Kedors, Andre	Writer (French)
Kennedy, John F, Jr	Politics (Son Of John F Kennedy)
Keynes, John (1883-1946)	Thinker (Economist)
Kissinger, Henry (1923-)	Politics
Klee, Paul (1879-1940)	Artist
Knox, Chuck	Sports (LA Rams Coach)
Kochanowski, Jan	Writer (Polish Poet)
Komack, Jimmy	Film (Producer Of Comedy)
Kostabi, Mark	Artist
Kreskin	Magician
Kubrick, Stanley (7/26/1928 -3/7/1999)	Film (Movie Director)
Krupa, Gene (1909-1973)	Music (Drummer)
La Fayette (1757-1834)	Military (Commander/Strategist)
La Guardia, Fiorello (1882-1947)	Politics (NY Mayor)
Lackland, John	Royal (King Of England (1199-1216))
Landsbergis, Vytautas	Politics (Lithuanian President)
Leach, Robin (08/29/1941-	Film
Leary, Timothy	Leader Of The LSD Drug Movement
Lee, Belinda	Film
Lee, Robert E. (1807-1870)	Military
Leibnitz, Gottfried (1646-1716)	Thinker
Lelewel, Joachim (1786-1861)	Historian (Polish)
Lendl, Ivan (1960-)	Sports (Tennis Player)
Lenin, Vladimir (1870-1924)	Politics
Lennon, John (1940-1980)	Music (Beatles)
Leo X (1475-1521)	Holy (Pope)
Leo XIII (1810-1903)	Holy (Pope)
Lermontov, Mikhail (1814-1841)	Writer
Letterman, David (1947-)	TV Talk Host

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Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Levin, Bernard	**Writer**
Lewis, Lennox	**Boxer (WBC Heavyweight Boxing Champ)**
Lewis, Sinclair (1885-1951)	**Nobel Prize In Literature In 1930**
Liebnecht, Karl (1871-1919)	**Politics (German Socialist Leader)**
Lill, John	**Music (Classical Pianist)**
Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865)	**Politics (16th US President)**
Lomonosov	**Physicist (Russian)**
London, Jack (1876-1926)	**Writer (Call Of The Wild)**
Lorre, Peter (1904-1964)	**Film**
Louis VI (1081-1137)	**Royal**
Loy, Myrna (8/2/1905	**Film**
Luther, Martin (1483-1546)	**Holy**
Machiavelli, Niccolo (1469-1527)	**Thinker**
Magritte, Rene (1898-1967)	**Artist**
Manson, Charles	**Killer**
Marat	**Politics (French Revolutionary)**
Marceau, Marcel	**Entertainer**
Marcos, Ferdinand (1917-1990)	**Politics**
Marks, Johnny	**Music (Rudolph The Red Nosed Reindeer)**
Marquez, Gabriel Garcia	**Nobel Prize In Literature, 1982**
Marshall, Mike	**Baseball Player (Los Angeles Dodgers)**
Martin, Steve (1945-)	**Film**
Marx, Karl (1818-1883)	**Writer**
Matejko, Jan	**Artist (Polish Painter)**
Mathers, Jerry	**Film (The Beaver)**
Matthau, Walter (10/1/1920	**Film**
Mcclellan, George (1826-1885)	**Military (Civil War Union General)**
Mcgoohan, Patrick (1928	**Film (Tv Series "The Prisoner")**
Melville, Hermann	**Author**
Mendeleev, Dmitri (1834-1907)	**Thinker (Chemist - Periodic Law)**
Mendelssohn, Felix (1809-1847)	**Music**
Menuhin, Yehudi	**Music (Virtuoso)**
Mickiewicz, Adam (1798-1855)	**Writer (Polish)**
Milland, Ray (1907-1986)	**Film**
Milne, Alan Alexander (1882-1956)	**Writer (Winnie-The-Pooh)**
Miranda, Carmen (1913-1955)	**Film**
Montand, Yves (1921-11/9/1991)	**Film**
Montgomery, Bernard (1887-1976)	**Military (Viscount)**
Moore, Patrick	**Astronomer, Author**
Mostel, Josh	**Film (Son Of Zero Mostel)**
Muggeridge, Malcolm (1903-1990)	**Writer**
Murat, Joachim (1767-1815)	**Military (French General)**
Murphy, Dale	**Sports (Atlanta Braves)**
Murray, Roseanne	**Film**

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Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Mussorgsky, Modest (1839-1881)	**Music**
Nabokov, Vladimir (1899-1977)	**Writer (Lolita)**
Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)	**Emperor**
Nash, Graham (02/02/1942-	**Music (Crosby, Stills, And Nash)**
Nasser, Gamal Abdul (1918-1970)	**Politics**
Navoi, Alisher	**Thinker (11th C Uzbek Poet And Sage)**
Nelson, Willie (4/30/1933	**Music (Country And Western)**
Newman, Paul	**Actor**
Newton, Isaac (1642-1726)	**Thinker**
Nimitz, Chester (1885-1966)	**Admiral**
Nixon, David	**Film**
O'Sullivan, Maureen (5/17/1911	**Film**
Oistrakh, David (1908-1974)	**Music (Violin Virtuosi)**
Ono, Yoko	**Music (Widow Of John Lennon)**
Oppenheimer, Robert (1904-1967)	**Thinker**
Orwell, George (1903-1950)	**Writer**
Oswald, Lee Harvey (-11/24/1963)	**Misc (Killed JFK)**
Otrin, John	**Film (Friday The 13th, Part 7)**
Ovett, Steve (10/9/1955	**Sports (Olympic Runner)**
Pasternak, Boris	**Nobel Prize In Liteature, 1958**
Pauli, Wolfgang (1900-1958)	**Thinker (Astronomer)**
Peppard, George (10/1/1928-5/8/1994)	**Film**
Peron, Juan (1895-1974)	**Politics**
Pershing, John (1860-1948)	**Military**
Persinger, Louis (- 1966)	**Violinist**
Piatigorsky, Gregor (1903-1976)	**Music (Cellist)**
Piccard, Auguste (1884-1962)	**Scientist (Bathyscape)**
Pidgeon, Walter (1898-1984	**Film**
Poe, Edgar Allen (1809-1849)	**Writer**
Poincare, Henri (1854-1912)	**Thinker (Mathematician)**
Poniatowski	**Military (Polish General)**
Potemkin	**Politics (Russian Statesman/Prince)**
Powell, Mike	**Long Jump World Champ**
Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804)	**Thinker**
Pritkin, Carol	**Film (Soap Opera Star)**
Prokofiev, Sergei (1891-1953)	**Music (Composer)**
Prominski, Marian	**Writer (Polish)**
Pudovkin, Vsevold	**Film (Director Of "Chess Fever")**
Pushkin, Alexander (1799-1837)	**Writer (Russian National Poet)**
Putrament, Jerzy	**Writer (Polish)**
Quaid, Dennis	**Movies**
Quaid, Dennis (04/09/1954-	**Movies**
Quinn, Anthony (4/21/1916	**Film (Zorba The Greek)**
Rabelais, Francois (1494-1553)	**Writer**

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Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Radjenovic, Boris	**Sports (Olympic Bobsled Pilot)**
Randall, Tony (2/26/1920	**Film**
Rathbone, Basil (1892-1967)	**Film**
Reddy, Helen (10/25/1941-	**Music**
Rembrandt (1606-1669)	**Artist**
Repin	**Artist (Painter)**
Ricci, Ruggiero	**Music**
Rice, Tim	**Music (Lyricist)**
Richard I (9/8/1157-4/6/1199)	**Politics (Richard The Lion Heart)**
Richelieu, Armand (9/9/1585-12/4/1642)	**Holy (Cardinal)**
Richter, Sviatoslav	**Music**
Rimsky-Korsakov,N.(3/18/1844-6/21/1908)	**Music**
Riordan, Richard	**Mayor, Los Angeles**
Robespierre, Max (5/6/1758-7/28/1794)	**Politics**
Robinson, Sir Robert	**Nobel Prize Winner In Chemistry, 1947**
Roget, Peter Mark (1/18/1779-1869)	**Writer (Thesaurus)**
Romack	**Misc (Magician)**
Romero, Cesar (2/15/1907	**Film**
Roosevelt, Teddy (10/27/1858-1/6/1919)	**Politics (26th US President)**
Rosenthal, Moriz	**Music (Viennese Concert Pianist)**
Rossellini, Roberto (1906-1977)	**Film (Director)**
Rothchild, Baron Albert	**Misc**
Rousseau, Jean (6/28/1712-7/2/1778)	**Thinker (French Philospher)**
Rubinstein, Artur(1/28/1889-12/20/1982)	**Music (Pianist)**
Rusdie, Salman (6/19/1947-)	**Author (Satanic Verses)**
Ruskin, John (2/8/1819-1/20/1900)	**Writer And Art Critic**
Russell, Bertrand (5/18/1872-2/2/1970)	**Nobel Prize In 1950 For Literature**
Sadat, Anwar (1918-10/6/1981)	**Politics (President Of Egypt)**
Saint John, Jill (8/19/1940	**Film**
Salinger, Pierre	**News (Tv, JFK's Press Secretary)**
Scherer, Gene "Ivan"	**Film (Firefox, Rocky, 2010, Red Dawn)**
Schmidt, Helmut (12/23/1922-)	**Politics (German Chancellor)**
Schumann, Robert (6/8/1810-7/29/1856)	**Music (German Composer)**
Scott, George C. (10/18/1927	**Film**
Scott, Robert (6/6/1868-1912)	**Misc (British Explorer)**
Selleck, Tom (1/29/1945	**Film**
Sevastianov, Vitaly	**Misc (Soyuz 9 Cosmonaut)**
Shakespeare, William (1564-4/23/1616)	**Writer**
Shaw, George Bernard (7/26/1856-1950)	**Writer**
Shields, Brooke	**Actress**
Shostakovich,Dmitri(9/25/1906-8/9/1975)	**Music (Russian Composer)**
Sienkiewicz, Henryk	**Nobel Prize In Literature, 1905**
Signoret, Simone (3/25/1921-1985)	**Film**
Sim, Alastair (1900-1976)	**Film**

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Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)

Sinatra, Frank (12/12/1915-)	**Singer, Actor**
Singer, Isaac (1904-)	**Writer (Won 1978 Nobel Prize)**
Smith, Kenny	**Actor**
Smithers, William	**Film (Dallas)**
Sobieski, Jan	**Royal (King Of Poland From 1674-1696)**
Soddy, Sir Frederick	**Nobel Prize In Chemistry, 1921**
Sorel, Agnes	**Mistress Of French King Charles VII**
Starr, Ringo (7/7/1940	**Music (Beatles)**
Steinbeck, John (2/27/1902-12/20/1968)	**Nobel Prize For Literature, 1962**
Stern, Howard	**Radio And TV Personality**
Stern, Isaac (1920-)	**Music (Violinist)**
Stevenson, R.L. (11/13/1850-12/3/1894)	**Writer (Treasure Island, Etc)**
Stewart, Jimmy (5/20/1908-)	**Film**
Stil, Andre	**Writer (French)**
Sting (10/2/1951	**Music**
Stolper, Alexander	**Film (Soviet Director)**
Strait, Hirum	**Misc (Magician)**
Strauss, Richard (6/11/1864-1949)	**Music**
Streisand, Barbra (4/24/1942-	**Film**
Strumph-Wojtkiewicz, Stanislaw	**Writer (Polish)**
Sutton, Willie	**Criminal**
Suvorov	**Military (Commander/Strategist)**
Tadeusz Kosciuszko (1746-1817)	**Military (Commander/Strategist)**
Talleyrand	**Politics (French Diplomat)**
Tamerlane	**Mongol Ruler Of The 14th C**
Temple, Shirley (4/23/1928-)	**Film (Child Star; US Ambassador)**
Tennyson, Alfred (8/6/1809-10/6/1892)	**Writer (Charge Of The Light Brigade)**
Tevis, Walter	**Writer (Hustler, The Queen's Gambit)**
Thumb, Tom (1838-7/13/1883)	**Circus Midget (Charles Stratton)**
Tito, Josip (1892-5/4/1980)	**Politics (Yugoslavia Marshall)**
Tolstoy, Leo (8/28/1828-11/21/1910)	**Writer (War And Peace)**
Trotsky, Leon (10/26/1879-8/20/1940)	**Politics (Russian Revolutionist)**
Tunney, Gene (5/25/1898-11/7/1978)	**Sports (Heavyweight Boxer)**
Turing, Alan (6/23/1912-1954)	**Thinker (Computer Expert)**
Tussaud, Marie (1760-4/16/1850)	**Misc (Founded London Wax Museum)**
Tzara, Tristan (1896-1963)	**Writer**
Ulam, Stanislav	**Topologist**
Ulvaeus, Bjorn	**Music (Abba)**
Vadim, Roger (1/26/1928	**Film (Director)**
Valee, Rudy (1901-1986	**Film**
Verdi, Giuseppe (10/10/1813-1/27/1901)	**Music (Italian Composer)**
Villa-Lobos, Heitor (1887-1959)	**Music**
Villon, Jacques	**Artist (And Brother Of Marcel Duchamp)**
Vint, Jesse	**Film (Little Big Man; Belle Starr)**

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Famous People Who Play Chess (continued)	
Voltaire (2/20/1694-5/30/1778)	French Philosopher, Scientist
Vonnegut, Kurt (11/11/1922-)	Author (Slauterhouse Five)
Walker, John	Sports (1st Sub-3.50 Miler)
Walsh, Bill	Sports (SF 49s Coach; Broadcaster)
Walton, Bill	Basketball Player (Boston Celtics)
Wankowicz, Melchoir	Writer (Polish)
Waugh, Evelyn (10/28/1903-1966)	Writer (Brideshead Revisited)
Wayne, John (5/26/1907-6/11/1979)	Film
Wazyk, Adam	Writer (Polish)
Welles, Orson (5/6/1915-10/10/1985)	Film (Citizen Kane)
Wells, H.G. (9/21/1866-8/13/1946)	Writer (Time Machine, Etc)
Whiteman, Paul (1890-1967)	Music (King Of Jazz)
Wilder, Billy (6/22/1906-)	Film Director (Lost Weekend, Etc)
William I (1027-1087)	Royal (William The Conqueror)
Willmers, Rudolf	Music (Concert Pianist)
Wilson, Woodrow (12/28/1856-2/3/1924)	Politics (28th US President)
Windom, William	Film
Windom, William (09/28/1923-	Film
Winslow, Kellen	Sports (San Diego Chargers)
Wittgenstein, Ludwig (1889-1951)	Thinker
Wolsey, Thomas (1475-1530)	Royal (Cardinal)
Wroblewski, Walery	Military (Polish General)
Wronski, Tadeusz	Music (Polish Composer And Violinist)
Yeats, William (6/13/1865-1/28/1939)	Nobel Prize In Literature In 1923
Yeltsin, Boris	Politics
Zatopek, Emil	Sports (Olympic Runner)
Zatopek, Emil (09/19/1922-	Sports (Olympic Runner)
Zweig, Stefan (1881-1942)	Writer

Farm

In 1949 125,000 players competed for the championship of the USSR collective farms.

Father of Modern Chess

Nickname of Aaron Nimzovich.

Ferrantes, Giovanni

Editor of the Italian monthly chess magazine *L'Italia Scacchistica* for 46 years (1946 to 1992). He died in 1995.

Fers

The medieval type of Queen that can move only one step along any of its 4 diagonals and

has no orthogonal movement.

FIDE

The Federation Internationale des Eschecs, or world chess federation, was founded in 1924 by Pierre Vincent of France. Alexandre Rueb was the first FIDE president. The 15 founding countries were: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. There are 156 nations that are members, the 2nd largest organization in the world in terms of national membership (only soccer is larger). The Soviet Union joined FIDE in 1947, but only after having Spain, a founder-member of FIDE, ejected from FIDE. FIDE once considered setting up a fund for retired and poor chess masters.

Field, Ted

Sponsor of the New York leg of the 1990 Kasparov-Karpov world championship match. He produced THREE MEN AND A BABY, COCKTAIL, OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE, and CLASS ACTION. He bought Panavision for $52.5 million and sold it for $150 million.

Film

The first time chess appeared in film was from a scene in THE WISHING RING in 1914. The first film to deal exclusively with chess was Chess Fever, mad in Moscow in 1925 and starring Capablanca.

Fine, Reuben (1914-1993)

One of the best chessplayers in the U.S. in the 1930s. He took first place in 23 of the 27 important events in his chess career. During World War II he was employed by the Navy to calculate where enemy submarines might surface based on positional probability. He was also a translator who could speak Frecnh, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Yiddish, and German. He later did research on Japanese Kamikaze attacks. He gave up chess to become a psychoanalyst.

Firdausi (934-1020)

One of Persia greatest poets. In 1011 he finished the great epic poem "Shah -nameh" (Book of Kings) which recounted the history of chess. This massive poem took 35 years to write and has 60,000 verse-lines. It is the only pre-Islamic source which gives such details as the names of the chess pieces. The poem was presented to the Sultan of Iran, who rewarded Firdausi with a pitiful amount of money. Firdausi tossed the money to a bath attendant and left for Afghanistan.

First-Second

The first time the U.S. finished first-second in an international event was the Portimao,

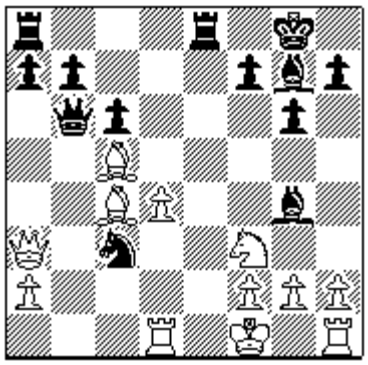
Portugal International Tournament. Larry Evans took first place, followed by Norman Weinstein.

Fischer, Robert (1943-)

The youngest American chess champion ever (14), the third youngest grandmaster ever (15 years, 6 months, 1 day), and the youngest Candidate for the World Championship ever (15). Fischer once withdrew from a chess tournament because a woman was playing in the event (she was Lisa Lane and U.S. woman champion). His I.Q. has been recorded to be over 180. He received $3.65 million for defeating Spassky in the Fischer-Spassky II match in Yugoslavia in 1992. He now lives in Budapest and is no longer interested in traditional chess. In 1962 he boasted, "Women are weakies. I can give Knight odds to any woman in the world!" His performance rating against Larsen in 1971 was 3060 after a 6-0 victory. In 1970 he won the Blitz Tournament of the Century in Herceg Novi, Yugoslavia by a score of 19 out of 22.

After thetournament he called off from memory the moves of all his 22 games, involving more that 1,000 moves. In 1981 he was arrested in Pasadena under suspicion of a bank robber. He later wrote of this incident in a book entitled, I WAS TORTURED IN THE PASADENA JAILHOUSE.

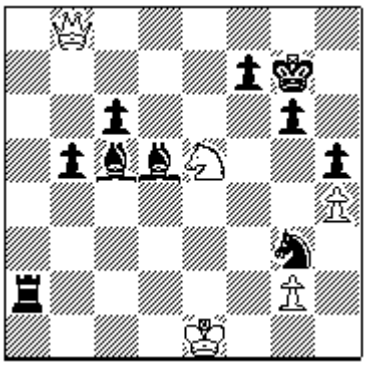
In 1956 13 year old Bobby Fischer beat Donald Byrne after a brilliant queen sacrifice. This game has been dubbed the "Game of the Century."
Donald Byrne - Bobby Fischer, New York (Rosenwald), Rd 8, Oct 17, 1956 Gruenfeld



1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.d4 O-O 5.Bf4 d5 6.Qb3 dxc4 7.Qxc4 c6 8.e4 Nbd7 9.Rd1 Nb6 10.Qc5 Bg4 11.Bg5 Na4 12.Qa3 [12.Nxa4 Nxe4] 12...Nxc3 13.bxc3 Nxe4! 14.Bxe7 Qb6 15.Bc4 Nxc3 16.Bc5 Rfe8+ 17.Kf1

17...Be6! 18.Bxb6 Bxc4+ 19.Kg1 Ne2+ 20.Kf1 Nxd4+ 21.Kg1 Ne2+ 22.Kf1 Nc3+ 23.Kg1 axb6 24.Qb4 Ra4 25.Qxb6 Nxd1 26.h3 Rxa2 27.Kh2 Nxf2 28.Re1 Rxe1 29.Qd8+ Bf8 30.Nxe1 Bd5 31.Nf3 Ne4 32.Qb8 b5 33.h4 h5 34.Ne5 Kg7 35.Kg1 Bc5+ 36.Kf1 [36.Kh1 Ra1+ 37.Kh2 Bg1+ 38.Kh3 Na7] 36...Ng3+ 37.Ke1

37...Bb4+ [or 37...Re2+ 38.Kd1 Bb3+ 39.Kc1 Ba3+ 40.Kb1 Re1 mate] 38.Kd1 Bb3+ 39.Kc1 Ne2+ 40.Kb1 Nc3+ 41.Kc1 Rc2 mate 0-1



After 37.Ke1

Fischer Chess Clock

Aimed at eliminating time scrambles by allocating time at the beginning of a game and adding a minute increment after each move. The clock was patented (#4,884,255) by Fischer in 1988 and was used in the Fischer-Spassky II match in Yugoslavia.

Fischerandom Chess

Bobby Fischer's attempt to create a new chess variation. All the pawns are set up normally, but the White pieces are shuffled randomly along the first rank with the condition that the King must be beween two rook. The Black pieces are then placed as a mirror image of the White ones. Normal castling moves apply.

Fischer, Regina Wender (1913-)

Mother of Bobby Fischer who was born in Switzerland. She was a riveter in a defense plant during World War II, became a grade school teacher, registered nurse, and physician. From 1933 to 1938 she studied medicine at the First Moscow Medical Institute in the Soviet Union. Her medical degree was not valid in the United States. She chained herself to the White House gate in 1960 to protest the government's refusal to send a chess team to East Germany. In 1968, at the age of 55, she received a medical degree from the Friedrich Schiller University in East Germany.

Flag

A device fitted on each dial of a chess clock, first used in 1899.

Flanders, Count of

In 1213 the Count of Flanders got angry and beat up his wife after losing to her in chess. Later, he was taken prisoner. His wife could have obtained his release but never forgave

him for the beating. He remained a prisoner for 13 years.

Flesch, Janos

In 1960 he played 52 games simultaneously blindfolded in Budapest – a world record.

Flohr, Salo (1917-1998)

In 1937 Salo Flohr was nominated by FIDE to be the official candidate to play Alekhine for the World Championship. Arrangements were started for a match with Alekhine, but the plans were dropped when Flohr's adopted homeland of Czechoslovakia was annexed by Germany. Flohr became a refugee for a second time and went to Russia. He was orphaned in World War I and was taken as a child refugee to Bohemia. He won the Hungarian championship 9 times and played in 11 Olympiads for Hungary.

Flores, Rodrigo.

Born in 1913 at Santiago, Chile. At 12 he played in the Chilean Championship and finished fourth. He won the Chilean championship 3 times. He was the winner of the 1946-47 Marshall Chess Club championship.

Fool's mate

The shortest game ending in mate after two moves. 1 g4 e6 or e5 2 f3 or f4 Qh4 mate.

France

The first French reference to chess is in a report of the siege of Antioch. During the First Crusade, Peter the Hermit found the Turkish general playing chess. In 110 King Louis VI of France was captured by an English knight, who shouts that the king has been captured. The King escaped yelling, "Ignorant and insolent knight. Not even in chess can a King be taken." In 1962 Bobby Dudley won the first USCF rated event in France.

Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790)

Wrote the first chess article published in America, the 'Morals of Chess.' Franklin wrote it in London in 1779 and reproduced in a refined version in the "Columbian Magazine" in Philadelphia in 1786. In 1791 a translation from the French reprint was published in St. Petersburg. This was the first book on chess published in Russia. On one of his visits to France, he was playing a chess game with the Duchess of Bourbon. She made a king move next to Franklin's king and Franklin mentioned that was an illegal move, She responded, "We do not take kings so." Franklin responded, "We do in America." Franklin played Thomas Jefferson a lot of chess with an even score.

Fredkin Prize

Prize of $100,000 for the first computer to win a match from a Grandmaster.

Frederick the Great (1740-1786)

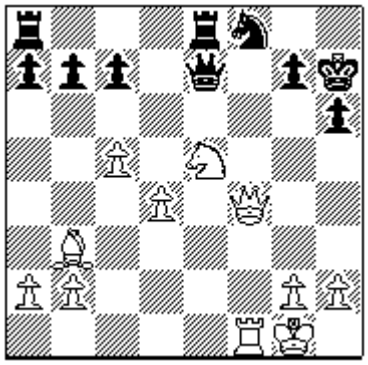
King of Prussian and an enthusiastic chessplayer who played a correspondence game with his early tutor, Voltaire, by royal courtier between Berlin and Paris.

Frenklakh, Jennie (1980-)

USCF chess master at 16. In 1993, she won the U.S. Junior Championship for players under 13 and represented the United States in four World under-12, under-14, and under-20 championships.

From Russia With Love

Ian Fleming's *From Russia With Love*, is a James Bond novel that became the second film in the James Bond series in 1963. The movie opens up with a chess tournament in which grandmaster Kronsteen, a secret agent of SMERSH, is playing a match. The position on a wallboard is taken from an actual game.



Boris Spassky - David Bronstein, Leningrad (USSR Championship) 1960, King's Gambit

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 d5 4.exd5 Bd6 5.Nc3 Ne7 6.d4 O-O 7.Bd3 Nd7 8.O-O h6 9.Ne4 Nxd5 10.c4 Ne3 11.Bxe3 fxe3 12.c5 Be7 13.Bc2 Re8 14.Qd3 e2 15.Nd6 Nf8 16.Nxf7 exf1=Q+ 17.Rxf1 Bf5 [17...Kxf7 18.Ne5+ Kg8 19.Nf6 mate] 18.Qxf5 Qd7 19.Qf4 Bf6 20.N3e5 Qe7 21.Bb3 Bxe5 22.Nxe5 Kh7

23.Qe4 + [23...Kh8 24.Rxf8+ Rxf8 25.Ng6+ Kh7 26.Nxf8+ Kh8 27.Qh7 mate] 1-0

Frydman, Paulino (1905-1982)

A leading Polish player during the 1930s who represented his country in seven Olympiads. He used to run around nude in hotels yelling, "fire."

Gambit

A wrestling term for tripping up the heels. Ruy Lopez was the first to use it as a chess term for traps in 1561. Greco introduces the term into England and France in 1623.

Gambling

The police raided a chess tournament in Cleveland in 1973, arrested the tournament director and confiscated the chess sets on charges of allowing gambling (cash prizes to winners) and possession of gambling devices (the chess sets). This incident was repeated in Los Angeles in 1989. L.A.P.D. vice officers raided a nightly chess tournament at Dad's Donuts. The cited three men for gambling after finding $1.50 on the table. The detectives staged the raid after one tried unsuccessfully to join a blitz game. The detective then pulled out his badge and said "you are under arrest," and the others swooped in. In 1988 undercover police arrested a chess player, Arkady Flom, in a park in New York City after he won a marked $5 bill against a cop posing as a construction worker during a blitz game. He was jailed for 3 days, his medication was confiscated and he had a heart attack. The arrest was tossed out by a judge who said chess isn't gambling because it's a game of skill, not chance. Five years later the city settled the wrongful arrest lawsuit out of court for $100,000.

Game of the Century

Game between Donald Byrne and Bobby Fischer in 1956 when Fischer was 13 years old.

Gaprindashvili, Nona (1941-)

The first woman to achieve the men's International Grandmaster title, in 1978. She became the first woman to win a "men's" chess tournament when she tied for first place at Lone Pine in 1977. She has had a perfume named after her in the USSR.

Garcia, Guillermo (1954-1990)

Three-time Cuban champion who took 2nd place in the 1988 New York Open. His $10,000 prize was confiscated by the Department of Treasury, invoking the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, because he was Cuban. He died in an automobile accident near Havana.

Gelfand, Boris (1968-)

Grandmaster from Belorussia.

Geller, Yefim (1925-1998)

One of the top 10 players in the world for over 20 years. He was a six time Candidate between 1953 and 1971.

Gens Una Sumas

(We are all one people). The motto of FIDE.

Georgia, Russia

From 1963 to 1969 Georgia had the distinction of being the birthplace of both World Chess Champions (Petrosian and Gaprindashvili).

Gilbert, Ellen (1837-1900)

Perhaps the strongest woman player ever. In 1879 she played a correspondence match with one of the strongest correspondence players in the world, George Gossip, and announced mate in 21 moves and mate in 35 moves in their two games. She was known as the Queen of Chess.

Giuoco Piano

First known chess opening, according to the Gottingen manuscript (1490).

Gligoric, Svetozar (1923-)

Yugoslav Grandmaster who became Yugoslavia's Sportsman of the Year in 1959, the first chess player in Yugoslavia to be so honored. He is also considered one of Yugoslavia's best war heroes and the best soccer-playing Grandmaster.

GMA

Grandmasters Association, formed on February 16, 1987 in Brussels by Kasparov. It organized the World Cup Series in which the top 24 players in the world were invited to compete for the title of 'World Tournament Champion.'

Goebbels, Paul Joseph (1897-1945)

In 1933 Goebbels, German Minister of Propoganda and Enlightenment, wanted an "All-German Chess League." He barred all Jewish chessmaster from official tournaments of the German Chess League. Goebbels sought out players who were of strong National Socialist persuasion. Otto Zander, President of the new league, said all Jews would be excluded unless they proved themselves at the front line of a war.

Golden Knights

The first Golden Knights postal chess tournament started in 1943 and was won by John Staffer.

Golombek, Harry (1911-1995)

Three times British Champion (1947, 1949, 1955). Awarded the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) in 1966 for his services to the game of chess, the first one so honored. He was a pilot in the Royal Air Force during World War II. He represented England in 9 Olympiads. He officiated 6 World Championship matches.

Gothenburg Trilogy

Triple massacre of Argentine Grandmaster Najdorf, Panno, and Pilnik by Keres, Geller, and Spassky in round 14 of the 1955 Gothenburg Interzonal.

Gottingen Manuscript

The earliest known work entirely devoted to modern chess. Supposedly written by Lucena in 1474.

Graf, Sonja (1914-1965)

Winner of four U.S. Women's Open and two Closed Championships (1957, 1964). She was woman champion of her native Germany until the outbreak of World War II. At the chess Olympiad in Buenos Aires in 1939, she was prevented from playing on the German team by a Nazi edit. She went on to play at large under the banner of "Liberty."

Grandmaster

First used in connection with chess as a player of highest class in 1838. The title of grandmaster was first used in 1907 at the Ostend tournament. In 1914, Nicholas II, the Czar of Russia, conferred thetitle 'Grandmaster of Chess' on Emanuel Lasker, Alekhine, Capablanca, Tarrasch, and Marshall after they took the top 5 places in the St. Petersburg tournament. These are the five original Grandmasters.

In 1950 FIDE awarded 27 players the first official Grandmaster title. These players were: Bernstein, Boleslavsky, Bondarevsky, Botvinnik, Bronstein, Duras, Euwe, Fine, Flohr, Grunfeld, Keres, Kostic, Kotov, Levenfish, Lilienthal, Maroczy, Mieses, Najdorf, Ragozin, Reshevsky, Rubinstein, Samisch, Smyslov, Stahlberg, Szabo, Tartakower, and Vidmar. In the 1960s the United States had more Grandmasters than International Masters.

Grandmaster - United States

***American International Grandmasters include*: Lev Alburt, Joel Benjamin, Pal Benko, Arthur Bisguier, Peter Biyiasas, Walter Browne, Robert Byrne, Larry**

Christiansen, Arthur Dake, Nick DeFirmian, Arnold Denker, Maxim Dlugy, Roman Dzindzichashvili, Larry Evans, John Federowicz, Robert Fischer, Alex Fishbein, Boris Gulko, Dmitiry Gurevich, Ilya Gurevich, Ron Henley, Alexander Ivanov, Gregory Kaidanov, Gata Kamsky, Lubomir Kavalek, George Koltanowski, Sergei Kudrin, Anatoly Lein, William Lombardy, Edmar Mednis, Ken Rogoff, Michael Rohde, Gennadi Sagalchik, Gabriel Schwartzman, Yasser Seirawan, Grigory Serper, Alexander Shabalov, Leonid Shamkovich, Alex Sherzer, Andrew Soltis, James Tarjan, Michael Wilder, Patrick Wolff, and Alexei Yermolinsky.

Grasshopper

A Fairy chess piece that moves along Queen lines, but when it meets a man of either color along one of these lines, it must hop over that man to the square next beyond. If there is an enemy man on that square, then the Grasshopper captures him.

Great Stone Face

Nickname of Mikhail Botvinnik.

Greco, Giachino (1600-1634)

Best known of the wandering chessmen in the early 17th century. He made a living selling chess manuscripts of openings and traps to wealthy patrons. He was taken to the West Indies by a Spanish nobleman where he died, leaving his fortune to the Jesuits.

Grefe, John (1947-)

Tied for first in the 1973 U.S. Chess Championship in El Paso, Texas. He attributed his success by his complete devotion to the Guru Maharaj-Ji, a 15 year-old prophet from India.

Grenada

In 1408 Prince Yusuf of Grenada was ordered slain by his brother, Muhammad VII, but was granted his last request - permission to finish a game of chess. The monarch died while the game was in progress, and his condemned brother became Yusuf III, King of Grenada.

Gresser, Gisela (1906-)

Winner of the U.S. Women's Championship 9 times. She first won the title in 1944. She won the 1969 U.S. Women's Championship at the age of 63. Second place went to 55 year-old Mona Karff (6 times former Champion). She was the first woman in the U.S. to achieve a master's rating.

Grigoriev, Nikolai (1895-1938)

Soviet endgame analyst. In 1936 the French magazine, La Strategie, promoted an end-

game competition. Of the 12 awards he shared 1st and 2nd prizes, won 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes; shared 1st and 2nd honorable mentions, and was awarded 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th honorable mentions.

Groningen 1946

First international chess tournament after World War II. Botvinnik won, receiving 1,500 Dutch guilders and a silver cigarette box from the Queen. A tablecloth was given to the best non-prizewinner. A picture of the Martini Tower in Groningen in a silver frame was given to the last place finisher. 12,000 spectators paid for admission to the event. 21 invited players showed up but only 20 players were allowed to play. The tournament did not want to turn away any foreign player, so it was between Prins and Euwe to drop out. One of the Russian players promised to invite Prins to an international tournament if he dropped out. He agreed, but the promise was never met.

Grundy, James (1855-1919)

Responsible for the most infamous scandal in U.S. championship history. Grundy needed a win in the last round to tie for first place at the 5th American Chess Congress in 1880. Grundy bribed his opponent, Preston Ware, $20 during the game to let Ware's advantage slip into a draw so that Grundy could make sure of second place. When Ware agreed and took the money, Grundy tricked him and played for a win which he did.

Guatemala

In 1986 Guatemala was represented by four brothers named Juarez at the chess Olympiad in Dubai. Their women's team had a 10-year old, Heidi Cueller, as a member of their team. She was the youngest person to play in an Olympiad.

Gulko, Boris (1947-)

Former Soviet champion (1977) who tried to emigrate from the Soviet Union for over 7 years and was finally allowed to do so in 1986. We went on a 40 day hunger strike. His wife is one of the strongest women chessplayers in the world, Anna Akhsumarova. She won the Soviet women's championship twice and was cheated out of a third victory in 1982 when the result of a game she won was reversed. Boris refused to sign a form letter denouncing the defection of Victor Korchnoi in 1979. He was arrested for demonstrating in front of the Moscow Interzonal in 1982 and beaten up by KGB agents. He was denied entrance to the tournament even as a spectator. In 1991 Gulko had to be smuggled into Yugoslavia to act as a second to Irina Levitina in the 1991 Women's Interzonal. He was unable to get a passport from the tournament delegation so they smuggled him in from Hungary. He tied for first with Judit Polgar in the 1998 US Open. He is the only person to win the USSR and US championship. He won the US Championship in 1994.

Gumpel, Charles (1835-1921)

Inventor of the chess automation 'Mephisto.' He was a manufacturer of artificial limbs.

Gunsburg, Isidor (1854-1930)

Only British player who has ever played a match for the world championship. In 1890-1891, Gunsberg played Steinitz for the world's championship and lost after 4 wins, 9 draws, and 6 losses. In 1916 he sued the Evening News for libel when they said that his chess column contained blunders. He won the suit after the British High Court accepted a submission that in chess matters, eight oversights did not make a blunder. Gunsberg began his chess career as the player inside the chess automaton Mephisto.

Gurevich, Ilya (1972-)

U.S. National Elementary Champion (1983), World Under-14 Champion (1985), U.S. Junior Champion (1990), and World Junior Champion (1990).

Gutmayer, Franz (1857-1937)

Wrote a book on how to become a chess master, but he never became one himself.

Haifa, Israel

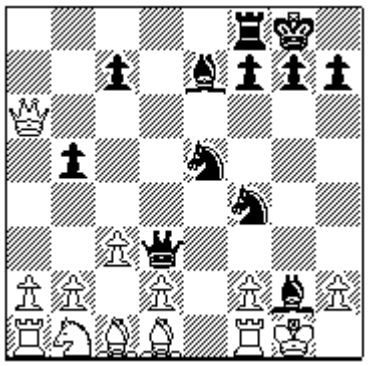
Sight of the 1976 chess Olympiad. Libya protested and had an Olympiad of their own at the same time. The USSR did not play and the United States team won. This was the first time an Olympiad was conducted as a Swiss system. Also, there were no medals for board prizes. Instead, there was a miscellany of prizes, only one per board. For example, the best sixth board went to Kim Commons who received a copy of Fischer's MY SIXTY MEMORABLE GAMES.

HAL

In the movie, 2001: A Space Odyssey, HAL the computer plays Frank Poole a game of chess. HAL says, "I'm sorry, Frank. I think you missed it. Queen to Bishop three, Bishop takes Queen. Knight takes Bishop, mate." But, HAL has the Black pieces and should have said Queen to Bishop six. And White could have avoided mate after several other moves. The game in the screenplay is a real one played in Hamburg in 1913.

Roesch - Schlage, Hamburg 1913, Ruy Lopez [C77]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.Qe2 b5 6.Bb3 Be7 7.c3 O-O 8.O-O d5 9.exd5 Nxd5 10.Nxe5 Nf4 11.Qe4 Nxe5 12.Qxa8 [better may be 12.d4 Bb7 13.Qxb7 (or 13.Qxf4 Nd3 14.Qf5 Rxc1 15.Rxc1 and White is a pawn up) 13...Ne2+ 14.Kh1 Nxc1 15.Rxc1 Nd3 16.Rc2 and White is up a pawn] 12...Qd3 [threatening 13...Ne2+ 14.Kh1 Ng3+ 15.hxg3 Qxf1+ 16.Kh2 Ng4 17.Kh1 Qh1 mate] 13.Bd1?? [White must play 13.Re1 to survive] 13...Bh3! 14.Qxa6 Bxg2 [threatening 15...Qxf1 mate]



15.Re1 Qf3! Black resigns. HAL says if 16.Bxf3 Nxf3 mate, but White can delay the mate for several moves. White can play 16.h3 or 16.h4 and after 16...Nh3+ 17.Kh2 Ng4 mate. He can further avoid mate one more move with 16.Qe6 or 16.Qh6. After 16.Qh6

gxh6 17.h3 Nxh3+ 18.Kh2 Ne4 mate.

Hall of Fame, US

U.S. Chess Federation selection of American chess greats. Members include Berliner, Benko, Bisguier, Robert Byrne, Jack Collins, Denker, Edmondson, Elo, Larry Evans, Fine, Fischer, Gresser, Harkness, Helms, Horowitz, Kashdan, Koltanowski, Loyd, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morphy, Palciauskas, Pillsbury, Reinfeld, Reshevsky, Steinitz, and Vukcevich.

Hamburger Schachklub

Oldest chess club in Germany, founded in 1830.

Hanauer, Milton (1909-1988)

Vice President of the Marshall Chess Club where he had been a member for over 60 years.

Handbuch des Schachspiels

Began by von Bilgaer and completed by von der Lasa, it was the first encyclopedic treatment of the chess openings on modern lines.

Hanken, Jeremy

In 1998 he had played in 32 US Opens – more than anyone else.

Harris, Walter

First African-American master.

Hartston, William (1947-)

Bill Hartston won the British men's chess championship while his wife, Jana Malypetrova Hartston (1947-), won the British women's championship in 1974.

Hastings

The oldest and longest running tournament in the world. First held in 1895, the current series started in 1920.

Havana 1966

The 17th Chess Olympiad was held in Havana. Premier Castro was on the Organizing Committee and showed up for many of the rounds. He played games against Petrosian and Fischer among others. Each team had a driver and a car. There were 52 countries out of the 68 FIDE members that participated. Cuba paid for the air expenses of every

team. The American chess team was the first American cultural team to visit Cuba since Castro took over in 1958. USSR took first place followed by the USA. There was a tie between Hungary and Yugoslavia. The referees decided to give the bronze medal to Hungary, but their tie-break calculations were faulty. Yugoslavia should have been awarded the bronze medal and this has never been corrected. At the end of the Olympiad, a simultaneous exhibition of 6,480 boards was given.

Hawthorne Chess Club

Jack Collins' chess club which coached Fischer, the Byrne brothers, Lombardy, Matera, and Weinstein.

Hayes, Rea

Winner of the first U.S. Senior Open, held in 1981.

Hazeltine, Milton (1824-1907)

Newspaper chess columnist in the late 19th century. He was the first person to omit the "to" from recorded moves - making "P to K4" into "P-K4."

Heidelburg

Site of the first known chess tournament in 1467.

Helms, Herman (1870-1963)

First Dean of American Chess. He wrote a chess column for 62 years, from 1893 to 1955 in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." He published "The American Chess Bulletin" from 1904 to 1963, a period of 59 years. He died in Brooklyn at the age of 93. He was instrumental in directing Bobby Fischer to the Brooklyn Chess Club.

Helpmate

A problem in which both White and Black cooperate to find the shortest mate.

Helsinki 1952

Site of the 10th chess Olympiad and the first time the Soviets participated, which they won.

Henley, Ron (1956-)

American Grandmaster from Houston, Texas. He is the only American selected as a second to a Soviet player. He served as second to Anatoly Karpov in the 1990 World Championship match. Ron earned his GM title in 1982. He is a member of the American Stock Exchange.

Henry I (1068-1135)

King of England who, in 1106, imprisoned his brother Richard, Duke of Normandy, in Cardiff Castle for 28 years. Richard's only activity was playing chess.

Heritage tournament

A chess tournament held for 25 years or more.

Hero of Hastings

Nickname of Henry Pillsbury, who was the unexpected winner of the Hastings 1895 tournament.

HIARCS

Higher Intelligence Auto Response Chess System. HIARCS 6.0 is the world's strongest microcomputer chess program with a 2587 Elo rating. In April, 1997 it defeated FIDE International Master Deen Hegott 4:2 in a 6 game match. This was the first time in history a micro computer chess program defeated a titled FIDE IM in a match at tournament time controls.

Hitech

1986 North American computer champion, programmed by Dr. Hans Berliner, formal world correspondence champion. Prior to winning the XVI North American Computer Championship, it won a Pittsburgh masters' tournament with a performance rating of over 2400. In 1988 Hitech won the Pennsylvania State Chess Championship outright after defeating International Master Ed Formanek (2485) in the last round.

Hoang, Thang Trang

Woman Grandmaster from Vietnam who won the 1998 World Girls' Championship, held in India.

Hodges, Albert Beauregard (1861-1944)

Former U.S. Champion. His first job was a hidden operator of Ajeeb, the Chess Automation. He played chess and checkers. He won the US championship in 1894 after defeating Jackson Showalter. He never defended his title. Pillsbury challenged him in 1895 but Hodges declined for business reasons. He was the only American master to play against 5 world chess champions over a period of 60 years. He played Zukertort, Steinitz, Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine. He won the Manhattan Chess Club Championship and the New York championship.

Hodgson, Julian (1963-)

Winner of the 1992 British Championship with an all-time record of 10 out of 11 points.

He was the winner of the 1991 British Championship as well.

Holland, Kirk

Perhaps the oldest active chess player in the United States, who is still playing in rated tournaments at age 94.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong team in the 1974 Students' Chess Olympiad consisted of five brothers aged 8 to 18. In 1990 the Hong Kong Olympiad team consisted of four players from four different countries.

Horowitz, Al (1907-1973)

Chess publisher, author, and promoter. He won or tied three U.S. Open titles. He was one of the founders of *Chess Review* magazine in 1932 and the author of more than 20 chess book.

Hort, Vlatimil (1944-)

One of the top grandmasters in the world. In 1984 he played 663 games in a simultaneous exhibition in 32 and a half hours at Porz, West Germany. In 1977 he played 550 opponents, 201 simultaneously, and lost only 10 games after 30 hours of play in Iceland.

Horwitz, Bernard (1807-1885)

German born painter and chess study composer. He won the first study-composing chess tournament in 1862.

House Resolution 545

In 1986 the U.S. House of Representatives passed House Resolution 545 by unanimous consent which stated that the United States Government recognize Bobby Fischer as the World Chess Champion. The resolution then went to the Senate where it was objected by Senator Metzenbaum (D-OH) and died in the Senate's Judiciary Committee a week later. The resolution was drafted by Representative Charles Pashayan (R-CA).

Huebner, Robert (1948-)

Strongest German player since World War II. In 1971 he was playing in a candidates match with Petrosian when he made a mistake in his 7th game, resigned and withdrew from the match. He said he was bothered by street noises. Petrosian merely turned his hearing aid down. Huebner is a papyrologist and has a PhD. He is also a world-class player in Chinese chess.

Hug, Werner (1952-)

World Junior Champion in 1971 and Swiss champion in 1975. In 1979 he set a world record, playing 560 simultaneous games, winning 365, drawing 126, and losing 49.

Hund, Barbara (1959-)

West Germany's first woman Grandmaster. She was born 13 days after her mother, Juliane, played in the German Women's Chess Championship.

Hungarian Petrosian

Nickname of Lajos Portisch.

Hunter, Charles

British correspondence champion in 1961 and International Master of Composition (1967). He is also known as the world's fastest speaker.

Huon of Bordeaux

A romance written around 1200 describing a servant who plays chess against a princess for her hand in marriage. If he loses the game, he loses his head. She finally lets him win.

Hyde, Thomas (1634-1701)

Author of De Ludis Orientalibus in 1694. He was the first person to establish beyond doubt that chess originated in India.

ICCA

International Computer Chess Association. Founded in 1977 to represent computer chess through computer science organizations.

IFSB

Internationalen Fernschachbund. Founded in 1928 for the purpose of promoting correspondence chess.

Iceland

Has the highest per capita chess population in the world. A government-run lottery helps finance chess and handball tournaments. Iceland had 6 Grandmasters in a country of only 250,000 inhabitants.

Iljumzhinov, Kirsan

President of FIDE. He is also the President of the Russian Republic of Kalmykia.

Ilyin-Genevsky, Alexander (1894-1941)

The Russian master who had to learn the game twice. He was gassed, then shell-shocked in World War I, which took awy his memory. He had previously been champion of Geneva where he added the city's name to his own. He had to learn the game all over again, starting from how each piece moved. He was a member of an underground Bolshevik organization in high school, which led to his expulsion. Forbidden to re-enter any Russian school, he went to Geneva where he performed party work for Lenin. During the October Revolution and Russian Civil War he was the head of the Moscow Reservists. He organized the first USSR chess championship in 1920. He won the first Trade Unions Championship of the USSR in 1927. In 1941, while trying to escape from Leningrad on a barge with dozens of other passengers, the Germans bombed the barge. Alexander was the only one killed.

Immortal Draw

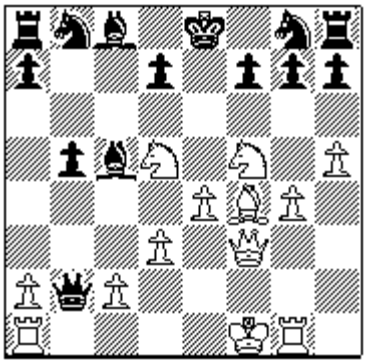
Game between Carl Hamppe and Philipp Meitner

Immortal Game

A name given by Falkbeer to the Anderssen-Kieseritzky game, London, 1851.

Adolf Anderssen - Lionel Kieseritzky, London 1851, King's Gambit Accepted.

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Bc4 Qh4+ 4.Kf1 b5 5.Bxb5 Nf6 6.Nf3 Qh6 7.d3 Nh5 8.Nh4 Qg5 9.Nf5 c6 10.g4 Nf6 11.Rg1 cxb5 12.h4 Qg6 13.h5 Qg5 14 Qf3 Ng8 15.Bxf4 Qf6 16.Nc3 Bc5 17.Nd5! Qxb2



18.Bd6! Bxg1 19.e5 Qxa1+ 20.Ke2 Na6 21.Nxg7+ Kd8 22.Qf6+! Nxf6 23.Be7 mate 1-0

India

Chessplayers in the 10th century wagered their fingers in a game of chess. The loser had to cut off his finger with a dagger and plunge his hand in a boiling ointment that cauterized the wound.

Indonesia

The 1984 Olympiad was supposed to be held in Indonesia, but they withdrew their support due to reduced oil revenues.

Ingo system

The first rating system. It was introduced by Anton Hosslinger in 1948 and named after his birthplace of Inglostadt, Bavaria.

Innocent Morality

An allegory written in the 13th century which appeared in a manuscript collection of sermons of Pope Innocent III. It is the earliest known printed reference to chess. The morality compares chess with life, the pieces representing different positions of men in society.

International Woman Grandmaster

Title created by FIDE in 1976. The first women to receive this title were Nana Alexandria, Nona Gaprindashvili, Alla Kushnir, Irena Levitina, and Milunka Lazarevic.

Iran

The only country in the world that bans chess. Ayatollah Khomeini banned the game because "it hurts memory and may cause brain damage." He also said chess contributes to a war-mongering mentality. Prior to that Iran, under the Shah, was the only Arab country at the 22nd Olympiad in Israel.

Ireland

In 1958 the reigning Irish Champion won his game at the Munich Olympiad, yet Ireland lost the match 0-4! That's because the Irish Champion, Wolfgang Heidenfeld, played for South Africa, where they defeated Ireland 4-0.

Israel

In 1982 the Israel Chess Championship was stopped as several of its participants were called up for Army service in Lebanon. The entire 1996 Israeli Olympiad team was born in Russia.

Istanbul

Site of the 2000 Chess Olympiad.

Italy

The Italian Chess Federation refused to allow one of its best players, Stefano Tatai, to play on the Italian Olympiad team. Tatai was 44 and seven time national champion. The Italian Chess Federation only wanted members that were age 30 or younger to represent Italy. The result was a very poor showing at the Olympiad. The 1980 Italian championship was delayed until 1981 because of an earthquake.

Ivan the Terrible (1530-1584)

Keen chessplayer who died while playing chess against Boris Godunov. He banned chess in Russia in 1551.

Ivanchuk, Vasily (1969-)

Grandmaster from the Ukraine. Winner of the 1988 New York Open.

Ivanov, Igor (1947-)

Defected from the Soviet Union. His first game in the West was drawn after 14 moves, thinking his opponent was a strong master. His opponent's rating was later found out to be 1651. In 1982, while representing Canada in the Toluca Interzonal, Ivanov missed the Grandmaster title and qualifying for the Candidates by a half-point.

Ivins, Walter (1870-1966)

Master Emeritus who died at age 98, with a chess-playing span of 85 years.

Ivkov, Boris (1933-)

Winner of the first World Junior Championship, held in England, in 1951. He is married to a former "Miss Argentina."

J'adoubovic

Nickname of Milan Matulovic. He took a losing move back against Bilek at the 1967 Sousse interzonal, saying "j'adoube" after he took the move back. He got away with it.

Janowski, David (1868-1927)

Chess master and addicted gambler. In 1901 he won an international tournament at Monte Carlo and lost all his first place money in the casino the same evening the tournament ended. The casino management had to buy his ticket home. In another event he handed his money to a friend and made him promise not to return it until after the chess tournament. However, the lure of gambling proved too strong and he begged for the return of his money. His friend refused. Janowski was so infuriated that he sued his friend. Janowski had a chess patron, the Dutch painter Leo Nardus who, for many years, supported him in chess. He lost his support when Janowski called Nardus a chess idiot when Nardu suggested an alternate move during an analysis of one of Janowski's games. Janowski was famous for his complaints, which served as alibis when he lost. At one tournament every one of his requests was granted and for the first he had nothing to complain about. When he lost the tournament he said, "You have deprived me of any alibi. How did you expect me to play good chess?" Janowski died penniless in a nursing home in Hyeres, France. A subscription was raised to prevent his being buried in a pauper's grave.

Japan

The Japanese confiscated chess book during World War II, thinking they were military codes. Japan did not have an organized chess federation until 1968. Their first national chess tournament took

place in 1969.

Jarecki, John (1969-)

The first person to win the National Elementary and National Junior High Chess Championship in the same year (1980).

Jayyash

Leader of a revolt in Southern Arabia in the late 11th century. He disguised himself as an Indian faqir invited to play chess with the vizier of Zabid in Yemen. After gaining entry of the vizier's palace for the chess match, he overcame his old enemy.

Johannesburg 1981

First Category 16 tournament, the strongest ever held up to that date. It was won by Ulf Andersson.

Johner, Hans (1889-1975)

Swiss International Master (1950) who won the Swiss championship 12 times from 1908 to 1950. His brother won it 6 times. Hans Johner was once a director of the Zurich Philharmonic Orchestra.

Jones, Ernest (1879-1958)

Psychoanalyst who wrote, "The Problem of Paul Morphy," the most famous example of a single case study in the psychoanalytic discipline. It was delivered to the British Psychoanalytical Society in 1930.

Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826)

Avid chess player and collector. He collected dozens of chess sets when he visited Europe or had them sent to his home in Monticello. He also gave away chess sets as presents. His favorite book was Philidor's treatise on chess. He played any visitor who knew how to play chess at his home in Monticello. Jefferson played Franklin alot and said he was equal to him at the game in his memoirs. Another one of his opponents was James Madison. Jefferson once visited a Paris chess club and lost all his games very quickly. He said there was no use playing chess with players who spend several hours every evenng in a chess club playing chess. Jefferson taught and played chess with his grandchildren in the West Lawn of Monticello.

Jolson, Al (1886-1950)

Al Jolson formed a chess club caled the Knight Riders of the Air, consisting of radio stars. Al Jolson was the first movie actor to star in the first, full-length, talking picture, *The Jazz Singer*, in 1927.

Juarez brothers

Four brothers who represented Costa Rica in several chess Olympiads.

Jun, Xie (1971-)

Defeated Maya Chiburdanidze for the Women's World Championship title in 1991 after a 15 game match in Manila. She was the 6th ranked woman in the world. She became the 7th Women's World Champion and the first from Asia.

Kalish, John (1937-)

Kalish has won the championship of Okinawa 25 consecutive times.

Kamsky, Gata (1974-)

Born in Siberia, Gata Kamsky won the USSR Junior Championship (under 18) at the age of 12.

Gata and father Rustam defected from the Soviet Union after playing in the 1989 New York International. He became a grandmaster at 16. He won the U.S. Championship in 1991 at age 17, the youngest since Fischer won it in 1957-58 at age 14. He has retired from chess and entered medical school.

Kanel, Hans

Swiss player who set the world blitz (5-minute game) continuous play record in 1981 after playing 60 hours and 39 minutes. He played 420 games and made 17,286 moves. We won 320 games, lost 79, and drew 31. The average rating of his opponents was 2222. He had played an average of 7.1 games per hour. The most prominent opponent was Victor Korthnoi whom he won 1, drew 1, and lost 4 games.

Karff, Mona May Ratner (1914-1998)

Played in 18 U.S. Women's championships, winning 7 times, from 1938 to 1974. She spoke 8 languages fluently and became a millionare playing the stock market. She married her cousin, but later divorced and was romantically linked with Dr. Edward Lakser.

Karnamuk

A Persian romance written in 600. It is the first Persian writing of chatrang, an early form of chess.

Karpov, Anatoly (1951-)

The first world champion to win the title without playing a chess match. He got the title in 1975 when Fischer refused to defend his title. Anatoly became a Candidate Master at

the age of 11, a Master at 15, an International Grandmaster at 19, and world champion at 24. In 1978 he was named Soviet Union Sportsman of the Year and was personally decorated by President Breshnev. Karpov became World Champion before he became USSR Champion. He never scored worse than 4th place while world champion. No Soviet opponent has ever beat him outside the Soviet Union. He became the first millionaire playing chess. He is a member of the Supreme Soviet Commission for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Soviet Peace Fund. He is the first world champion to be born in Asia. He has the most complete collection of postage stamps on the topic of chess and specializes in stamps with reproductions of paintings. In 1989 a poll in the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE showed the Karpov was the world's most boring player, followed by Sammy Reshevsky. Karpov's diploma thesis at the Leningrad State University was entitled: "Spare time and its economic significance under Socialism." There is no mention of chess.

Kashdan, Isaac (1905-1985)

Founded CHESS REVIEW in 1933. He once appeared on Groucho Marx's "You Bet Your Life" and Groucho called him "Mr. Ash Can" throughout the show. Isaac Kashdan's wife was asked to join a harem for 150 English pounds by Umar Khan at an Olympiad. He founded CHESS REVIEW in 1933.

Kasparov, Garry (1963-)

Originally named Weinstein. He became a grandmaster at 17, the youngest Soviet champion at 18 and the youngest world champion at 22 years, 210 days. In his first international tournament, Baku 1979, he exceeded the Grandmaster norm and took first place as an unrated player. His first FIDE rating was 2500. He became the World Junior Champion in 1980 and co-champion of the USSR in 1981. He was the first Soviet to do a Western commercial. His highest rating was 2810 after scoring 9 ½ - 1 ½ in a Category 15 tournament in Belgrade in 1989. In May, 1997 he lost a match with the chess computer. DEEP BLUE.

Kasparov-Karpov matches

After five world championship matches, Kasparov and Karpov have played 144 games with Kasparov leading 73-71 overall (21 wins, 19 losses, and 104 draws).

Kavalek, Lubomir (1943-)

Winner of an international tournament representing the United States without ever setting foot in the U.S. at the time.

Keene, Raymond (1948-)

British Grandmaster (1976), author of over 100 chess books, and organizer of many international chess matches. He received the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for his

chess services in 1985. He was British Champion in 1971.

Kempelen, Farkas (Wolfgang Von)(1734-1804)

Inventor of the first automaton, The Turk, in 1769. He built it for the sole purpose of entertaining and mystifying the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. For years he labored to improve the science of hydraulics, designing fire engines and hydraulic pumps. But nobody was interested in those. They were all interested in The Turk. Eventually, he became so annoyed by the continuous stream of visitors that he dismantled the Turk, announcing that it had been damaged and could no longer be exhibited. In 1783 Emperor Joseph II commanded him to display the Turk once again.

(See the TURK)

Keres, Paul (1916-1975)

Estonian Grandmaster. He participated in German tournaments during World War II. When the Red Army liberated the country, Soviet authorities planned initially to execute Keres. Botvinnik interceded by talking to Stalin and Keres was spared. In 1953 Paul Keres became the first sportsman of the year in chess in the Soviet Union. He was Estonian Sportsman of the Year in 1962. He never became world champion but defeated nine world champions in his career. When asked why he never became world champion, he replied: "I was unlucky, like my country." He had over 100,000 people at his funeral in Tallin, Estonia. The National Bank of Estonia issued a 5 krooni (5 crowns) note with a portrait of Paul Keres. Newly opened KGB files show that the Soviets made him throw games. It also shows that the KGB wanted to execute Keres for treason after the Soviet Union acquired Estonia. The 1948 Hague-Moscow tournament-match for the world championship had Keres losing the first 4 games to Botvinnik. Keres was forced to throw these games to save himself and his family.

Kholmov, Ratmir (1925-)

This grandmaster was once suspended for a year from tournament play because of conduct unbecoming a chess master (he was drunk).

Kieseritzky, Lionel (1806-1853)

Chess regular at the Cafe de la Regence in Paris who was of International Master strength. He was not well liked. He died penniless and was buried in a pauper's grave. Only one person came to his funeral - a waiter at the Cafe.

King and Pawn vs. King

There are 906,545,760 possible positions of King and Pawn vs King.

King's Gambit

The first book on the King's Gambit was published in 1706 by M. Caze.

King's leap

In the 15th century the King was allowed to leap to any 3rd square on its first move, provided it did not leap out of or over check. The King's leap survived until the 17th century in England and France. It survived in Spain and Portugal up to 1750. It survived until the 19th century in Iceland. From this move, castling developed.

Knight tour

The number of possibilities of a knight's tour is over 122 million.

Knoppert, Eric

In 1985 Eric Knoppert played 500 games of 10-minute chess in 68 hours.

Kolisch, Ignatz (1837-1889)

In his early years he was the private secretary of the Russian Prince Urusov. He later became a wandering chess professional. He moved to Vienna and met Albert Rothschild. He became involved in banking and became a millionaire and chess patron.

Koltanowski, Geroge (1903-)

Dean of American Chess. He is still the chess editor for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and has written over 18,000 chess columns. He is an honorary International Grandmaster, International Arbiter, and past President of the United States Chess Federation. In 1937 he played 34 opponents simultaneously, blindfolded, winning 24 games and drawing 10. In 1960 he played 56 consecutive blindfold games in a row, winning 50 and drawing 6 during an event held in San Francisco, He is also well known for his blindfold knight's tour. He won the Belgian Championship 4 times and was a founding member of FIDE in 1924.

Konstantinopolsky, Alexander (1909-1990)

Winner of the first USSR Correspondence Championship. He was one of the leading trainers in the USSR during the 1950s and 1960s.

Kopec, Danny (1954-)

One of the world's foremost authorities on artificial intelligence and its application to chess. He holds a Ph.D. in Machine Intelligence.

Korchnoi, Victor (1931-)

Four times Soviet champion and played on six of the USSR's Olympic teams. In the 1970 Chess Olympiad in Skopje, Yugoslavia, Victor overslept and missed his round against Spain lost be default. The round started at 3 pm. He defected to the West in July 1976, after a tournament in Amsterdam. Victor Korchnoi's son, Igor, was sent to a Siberian labor camp for 30 months for refusing military service. In 1991 Korchnoi was granted Swiss citizenship after 14 years of residency. He has appeared in eight Candidates Matches.

Korchnoi (Suiza)

Korn, Walter (1908-1997)

Editor of MODERN CHESS OPENINGS (MCO) and first FIDE International Judge for Chess Endgame Compositions in North America.

Kotov, Alexander (1913-1981)

Awarded the Order of Lenin for an important invention relating to mortar.

Kramnik, Vladimir (1975-)

One of the top three rated chess players in the world. He was world youth champion under 18 in 1991. He was the winner of the first "Intel Speed Chess Grand Prix" in 1994.

Krush, Irena (1984-)

Participated in the 1995 U.S. Women's Championship at age 11. This is the youngest player ever to compete in a non-age restricted national chess championship. At the age of 9, she beat a master, the youngest ever to beat a master in rated play. She took the bronze medal in the 1998 World Girls' Championship, held in India. She won the U.S. Women's Championship in 1998.

Krylenko, Nikolai (1885-1938)

Chess enthusiast responsible for persuading the Soviet government o support chess. He was Commissar for War in the first Bolshevik government, then Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armed forces, chief prosecutor for the revolutionary tribunals, and later Commissar for Justice for the USSR. His chess title was Chairman of the Chess Section of the Supreme Council for Physical Culture of the Russian Federal Republic, and later, Secretary of the Soviet Chess Federation. In 1937 he was arrested and charged with retarding the development of chess, cutting it off from the social and political life of the Soviet Union. He was ordered executed by Stalin as an enemy of the people.

Kurajica, Bojan (1947-)

Winner of the 1965 World Junior Championship. The title is an automatic award to the International Master title, yet he was not even a master. He thus became an International Master without ever being a master.

Labourdonnais-MacDonnell match

Played 85 games, the largest number of games ever played successively in match conditions. Neither knew a word of the other's language. Labourdonnais spent his time spitting, cursing, singing, and laughing. MacDonnell spent up to an hour and a half to make a single move.

Lane Hickey, Lisa (1938-)

Former U.S. women's champion (1959-62, 1966). She played 4 games in the Hastings Reserve tournament in 1961-62, then withdrew after one draw, two losses, and an adjourned game. She said she could not concentrate because she was "homesick and in love." In 1960 she appeared on "What's My Line" and on the cover of SPORTS ILLUSTRATED. In 1964 she opened up her own chess club, Queen Pawn, in New York.

Lange, Max (1832-1899)

Inventer of the helpmate in 1865 and the Max Lange Attack.

Lanni, Diana

One of the top ten women chess players in the US, She ran away from home to escape domestic turmoil, worked as a topless dancer and a prostitute. She entered a women's tournament in Michigan and won. She was a drug addict and suicidal and wound up in Bellevue Hospital in New York. In 1980 she walked out of the hospital and ended up at the Chess Center in New York where she found a room and a job. Since then, she has spent most her time playing chess.

Larsen, Bent (1935-)

Danish Grandmaster who now lives in Buenos Aires. In 1956 he played first board of the Danish team at the chess Olympiad in Moscow. He played so well that FIDE awarded him the title of Grandmaster without him being an International Master first. In 1966 when Larsen beat Geller in a match, it was the first time in a match that a Soviet Grandmaster had ever lost to a foreigner. Bent Larsen was the first GM to lose to a computer in a tournament competition, 1988. To supplement his income, he translates detective stories into Danish. In 1953 Larsen labored all night on

an adjourned game to find a winning line. Then he tried to get a few hours sleep. He lost the game because he had overslept and failed to appear on time.

Las Palmas 1996

Strongest chess tournament ever held. This was a category 21 event with an average rating of 2757. The event included the top 6 players in the world: Garry Kasparov (2785), Anatoly Karpov (2775), Vladimir Kramnik (2765), Veselin Topalov (2750), Viswanathan Anand (2735), and Vassily Ivanchuk (2730). The SuperTorneo was held in Las Palmas in the Gran Canary Islands of Spain in December, 1996. Kasparov won the event with 3 wins and 7 draws. Anand took 2nd place.

Lasa, Baron Tassilo von Heydebrand und der (1818-1899)

Prussian diplomat and ambassador who never played in a tournament or match. Yet, in offhand games he beat some of the world's best players, including Staunton, Anderssen, and Lowenthal. He may have been the second strongest chess player in the world from 1845 to 1855. In 1843 he wrote the *Handbuch des Schachspiels*, the first complete review of openings in any language.

Lasker, Edward (1885-1981)

Became an International Master at the age of 75. Edward Lasker won the championship of Paris in 1912, the London championship in 1914, the New York City championship in 1915, and the championship of Chicago in 1916. Edward Lasker had degrees in mechanical and electrical engineering. He invented and patented a breast pump to secure mother's milk. At the age of 90 he played in a telex match between New York and London. He was a seventh cousin to Emanuel Lasker.

Lasker, Emanuel (1868-1941)

Lasker took first place at Breslau in 1889 by accident. Another competitor, needing a draw or win for first place, had a won adjourned game. After adjournment he lost. It was later discovered that one of his pawns was knocked off the board between sealing and resumption of the game, which would have given him the winning advantage. As a result Lasker, who was considering giving up chess, won the event and the title of national master. Five years later he was world champion. He once tried to breed pigeons for poultry shows. He tried for many months and failed. He learned later that all the pigeons were male. Between 1901 and 1914 he played in only three tournaments. In 1908 he married at the age of 48 and became husband, father, and grandfather all at once. His wife, a few years older than he, was already a grandmother. He tried to have the tournament rules changes for the older player at the international level. He proposed that play should be stopped after 2 hours for a half hour adjournment. His theory was that gentle exercise or turning to other thoughts for awhile would reinvigorate the older brain. During World War I he invested his life savings in German war bonds and lost it all. He wrote a book declaring that Germany had to win World War I if civilization was

to be saved. His Ph.D. dissertation of 1902 on ideal numbers became a cornerstone of 20th century algebra. He believed that one of his opponents, Tarrasch, had hypnotic powers and wanted to play him in a separate room.

Last Place

The first time the last place finisher defeated the reigning world champion in the same event occurred in Hanover in 1983 when Wolfram Hartman defeated Karpov. Karpov suffered the same fate to last place finisher Torre in London 1984.

Laucks, Forry (1897-1965)

Founder and patron of the Log Cabin Chess Club. He collapsed and died after the 6th round of the U.S. Open in San Juan.

Leary, Timothy (1920-1996)

Used chess sets as visual props for preparing classes at Harvard to receive the impact of LSD. He said, "Life is a chess game of experiences we play."

Lee, Edward

At 14 he has defeated 7 grandmasters in simultaneous exhibitions: Karpov, Korchnoi, Nunn, Speelman, Ftacnik, Kochiev, and Kupreichik. He has also drawn against Korchnoi and Hort in two other exhibitions.

Leko, Peter (1979-) Hungarian player who became the youngest International Master in the world at age 12. At 14 years and 4 months, he became the youngest grandmaster in history. In 1994 he became the World Junior Champion.

Lemachko, Tatjana (1948-)

Female chess master who defected from the Bulgarian team on the eve of the last round of the Lucerne Chess Olympiad in 1982. She was one of the eight finalists for the women's world championship for 1983.

Lendl, Ivan

Tennis super-star and chessplayer. His father, Jiri, was a Czech junior chess champion.

Lenin, Vladimir (1870-1924)

An avid chessplayer who used "Karpov" as one of his pseudonyms during his exile.

Levanto, Galwan de

Physician to Pope Boniface VIII. In 1293 he ascribed the invention of chess to a philosopher named Justus for the reformation of a Persian tyrant named Juvenilis.

Levitina, Irina (1954-)

She was the 3-time USSR Women's Champion who was not allowed to play in the 1979 Women's Interzonal in Buenos Aires and for the World Women's Championship because her brother emigrated (legally) to Israel.

Levy, David (1945-)

British International Master who, in 1968, made a $2,500 wager that no computer could beat him by August 1978. He won his bet from Don Michie, John McCarthy, Seymour Pappert, and Ed Kozdrowicki.

Les Eschez Amoureax

An anonymous French poem of over 30,000 lines written in 1360. It describes the author's imaginary adventures in the Garden of Pleasure. He meets and plays a game of chess with a lady who is as skillful at the game as she is beautiful.

Lewis chessmen

Oldest known chess pieces in existence, carved from walrus ivory. Seventy-eight pieces were found in a stone chamber in a sandbank on the west coast of the Isle of Lewis in 1831. They date back to 1150-1170. The pieces were discovered by a peasant who found a mysterious stone building buried under several feet of sand. The pieces reside in the British Museum and the National Museum in Edinburgh. The most striking piece is the rook, which is the form of a capatain afoot, rather than a castle.

Lewis, Lennox

WBC Heavyweight Boxing Champion who plays chess every day while in training.

Liberzon, Vladimir (1937-1996)

Soviet Grandmaster who immigrated to Israel in 1973. He was the first Soviet Grandmaster to immigrate to Israel. He was not a full-time professional chessplayer and was trained as an electrical engineer who worked for the National Electrical Company.

Libya

Site of the unofficial chess Olympics in 1976 in protest to the main chess olympiad in Haifa, Israel. There were 37 entrants. El Salvador won it. Each team had its own car and driver and each team member received $8 a day. Forty-eight nations sent their team to Haifa. Italy had a team in both olympics. Their FIDE delegate proposed that the U.S.

be barred from holding FIDE events and participating in FIDE meetings because the U.S. failed to grant a visa for a Libyian delegate.

Linares, Spain

Site of the first category 17 tournament ever, with an average rating of 2658, in 1991. The event was won by Ivanchuk. This was the first tournament since 1981 that Kasparov failed to at least tie for first.

Literature

The world's first periodical devoted solely to chess literature was the Chess Reader in 1955.

Liverpool Mercury

The first English newspaper to publish a chess column. The column first appeared on July 9, 1813 and ended on August 20, 1814.

Living chess

The first living chess played with people taking part of chessmen is demonstrated in the court of Charles Martel, Frankish ruler of Austrasia in 735.

Lombardy, Bill (1937-)

The first American to win an official world chess championship when he won the World Junior Championship in 1957 with a perfect 11-0 score. He was ordained a priest in 1967 by Cardinal Spellman.

London 1851

First international chess tournament ever held. The tournament was held in conjunction with the Great Exhibition of Art and Industry of 1851. Howard Staunton and the St. George's Club were the organizers. Anderssen won a silver cup and 183 pounds. He owed 1/3 of his winnings to Szen

after a private agreement that if either were to gain first prize, he would share it with the other.

London 1927

The first of the series of international team competitions known as the Chess Olympiads. Sixteen countries participated, won by Hungary.

Longest Games

The longest chess game is 269 moves (Ivan Nikolic - Goran Arsovic, Belgrade 1989) which ended in a draw after 20 hours of play. The longest won game for White is 193 moves (Stepak - Mashian, Israeli Championship 1980). The longest won game for Black is 161 moves (Duras - Janowski, San Sebastion 1911).

Loranth, Alice (?-1998)

Long-time head of the Fine Arts and Special Collections Department of the Cleveland Public Library. She presided over one of the largest chess collections in the world, the John G. White Collection, for 30 years.

Losers

The worst loss by a player was Macleod of Canada who lost 31 games in the New York double-round robin of 1889. Col. Moreau lost all 26 games at the Monte Carlo tournament in 1903.

Loshinsky, Lev (1913-1976)

Considered the greatest of all problem composers. He won over 70 first place prizes in problem composing contests.

Lowenthal, Johann (1810-1876)

Inventor of the demonstration board in 1857.

Loyd, Sam (1841-1911)

The most famous American chess composer. As a 16 year old, he served with Paul Morphy as a contributer to *Chess Monthly*. He modified an Eastern board game and popularized it as Parcheesi. He was known as "The Puzzle King." He served as president of the New York Chess Club and organized the first international tournament on American soil. He composed about 3,000 chess problems. He owned a chain of music stores and was also a magician and ventriloquist.

Lucena, Luis

Author of the oldest existing printed book on chess, REPETICION DE AMORES Y ARTE DE AXEDRES published in 1497. Only 8 copies are known to exist.

Lucerne

Sight of the 1982 chess olympiad in Switzerland. The Ugandan team went by mistake to Lugano, Switzerland (home of the 1968 Olympiad).

Mackenzie, Arthur (1861-1905)

Chessplayer who composed chess problems when he was blind. He was responsible for the popularity of the two-mover in the early 20th century. By coincidence, a problem submitted to a composing

tournament was almost identical to another problem submitted by H. Lane. They both featured the same key move. By a greater coincidence, H. Lane was also blind.

Mackenzie, George (1837-1891)

Winner of the second, third, and fifth American Chess Congresses. He won the 1st place prize of every American tournament he entered (13 tournaments and 7 matches). He became a professional soldier and was a Captain in the Union army during the Civil War. In 1869 at new York he won 82 games and lost 8 in the longest master tournament ever held, winning the event.

Maelzel, Johann (1772-1838)

Mechanical engineer who bought the Turk from Wolfgang von Kempelen's son. He supposedly invented the metronome and was a good friend of Beethoven. Prince Eugene de Beauharnais bought the Turk from Maelzel in 1811 for 30,000 francs and Maelzel gave part of the money to Beethoven. In 1817 he bought the Turk back from the Prince for the same sum. No cash was handed over to the Prince, but Maelzel was to pay from any profit he might make. The Prince died but his heirs sued Maelzel for the balance. Maelzel fled to America with the Turk to escape the debts and lawsuits. Maelzel was buried at sea in 1838 after dying on a ship bound from Cuba to America.

Magazine, Chess

The first magazine devoted entirely to chess was *Le Palamede*, founded by La Bourdonnais in 1836. The first Englisch chess magazine, *The Philidorian*, was edited by George Walker in 1838. The oldest existing chess magazine in the world is *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, founded in 1846. The longest surviving English magazine, the *British Chess Magazine*, was started in 1881. The first U.S. chess magazine, *The Chess Monthly*, was published by Daniel Fiske in 1857. The first Russian magazine, *Shakhmatnyi listok*, was published by Tchigorin in 1876.

Makovetz, Gyula (1860-1903)

Editor of Hungary's first chess magazine, Budapesti Sukkezende, from 1889 to 1894.

Manchester Chess Club

Oldest chess slub in Britain, which began on September 3, 1817.

Manhattan Chess Club

Founded in 1882 in New York City and is the oldest chess club in America in continuous existence.

Mannheim Congress 1914

A series of chess tournaments in Germany when World War I broke out. The 19th congress of the German Chess Federation began on July 20 and stopped August 1. First place was 2000 marks ($500). Players included Alekhine, Marshall, Reti, Janowski, Spielmann, Tarrasch, Mieses, Duras, Tartakover, Bogoljubov, and Vidmar. Alekhine won (9.5-1.5), followed by Vidmar and Spielmann. Only 11 of the scheduled 17 rounds were played. Frank Marshall escaped to Amsterdam. His baggage showed up in New York fice years later with all of the contents still intact. The Russian chessmasters find themselves all under arrest and the prize fund is cut in half. Alekhine was held in a German police station then a military prison. He was certified as medically unfit for military service and released after 6 weeks. Tarrasch learned that his son was already killed in action.

Marathon chess

In 1983 two bus drivers from Bristol, England played chess non-stop for 200 hours. Roger Long and Graham Croft played 189 games with Long winning 96 to 93.

Morals of Chess

An essay on chess by Benjamin Franklin, written for Columbian Magazine in 1786. He considered chess the most ancient and most universal game known to man.

Marco, Georg (1863-1923)

Romanian-born Austrian of Grandmaster strength. He was a very large and powerful man. He was referred to as the "strongest" chess player in the world because of his physical strength.

Mariotti, Sergio (1946-)

First and only Italian Grandmaster (1974).

Maroczy, Geza (1870-1951)

A waterworks engineer and math teacher who was one of the most successful players from 1899 to 1908. Supposedly his ghost returned in 1985 and has been playing Korchnoi thru a Swiss medium.

Marseillaise Chess

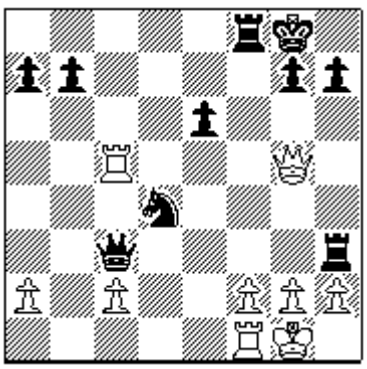
A variation of chess invented in 1925 in which each player plays two moves at a time.

Marshall, Frank (1877-1944)

The first American to defeat a Soviet player in an international tournament (New York, 1924). He reigned as U.S. Champion for 30 years, but only defended his title once when he defeated Ed Lasker (5-4) in 1923. He was the first master to play more than 100 games simultaneously. In 1916 he played 105 players at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. He won 82 games, lost 8, drew 15. In 1922 he played 155 games simultaneously in Montreal. He scored 126 wins, 21 draws, and 8 losses after 7 hours of play. A week later he was able to replay 153 of the games from memory. What bothered him was forgetting the other two games. He thought he was losing his memory. He started the Marshall Chess Club in 1922 to rival the Manhattan Chess Club. He claimed he played at least one game of chess every day for 57 years. In 1904 he was proclaimed U.S. Chess Champion when Pillsbury declined a match with him because of illness. Pillsbury died in 1906. Marshall did not officially accept the title until 1909, when he won a match with Jackson Showalter, the champion before Pillsbury. He announced his retirement in 1936 as U.S. Chess Champion.

Stepan Levitsky - Frank Marshall, Breslau 1912, French Defense

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.Nc3 c5 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.exd5 exd5 6.Be2 Nf6 7.O-O Be7 8.Bg5 O-O 9.dxc5 Be6 10.Nd4 Bxc5 11.Nxe6 fxe6 12.Bg4 Qd6 13.Bh3 Rae8 14.Qd2 Bb4 15.Bxf6 Rxf6 16.Rad1 Qc5 17.Qe2 Bxc3 18.bxc3 Qxc3 19.Rxd5 Nd4 20.Qh5 Ref8 21.Re5 Rh6 22.Qg5 Rxh3 23.Rc5



23...Qg3!! [24.hxg3 Ne2 mate; 24.fxg3 Ne2+ 25.Kh1 Rxf1 mate; 24. Qxg3 Ne2+ 25.Kh1 Nxg3+ 26.Kg1 (26.fxg3 Rxf1 mate) 26...Nxf1 27.gxh3 Nd2 wins] 0-1

Martz, Bill (1945-1983)

Played 104 consecutive tournament games without a loss. He held degrees in mathematics and law but never practiced. He was a car salesman.

Marx, Karl

Amateur chess player who was a very poor loser at chess. When he lost, he got angry and flew in a rage.

Master

The youngest player to gain a master rating is Hikaru Nakamura in 1998 at age 10 years and 79 days. The oldest player to become a master was Oscar Shapiro, at age 74.

Matanovic, Aleksandar (1930-)

Yugoslav Grandmaster (1955) and chief editor of Chess Informant. He has won the Yugoslav championship 3 times. From 1990 to 1994 he was FIDE Executive Deputy President.

Match

The first over-the-board match of consequence was the McDonnell- La Bourdonnais match in 1834. The longest running annual match is the Oxford-Cambridge match, which has been held every year since 1873.

Match of the Century

The first USSR vs. Rest of the World match held in Belgrade in 1970.

Mate

There are 8 different ways to mate in two moves and 355 different ways to mate in three moves.

Mathematics and Chess

There are 318,979,564,000 ways of playing the first four moves in chess.

Mathilda

Daughter of Otto II who was "won" as a result of a chess match between Ezzo, the Count of Palatine, and her brother, the Holy Emperor, Otto III.

Matulovic, Milan (1935-)

GM Matulovic of Yugoslavia was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment for killing a woman by dangerous driving (No, he didn't say J'adoube).

McCormick, Edgar (1914-1991)

Participant of more U.S. Open chess tournaments than any other person (37 times). In World War II he was a cryptographer. He won the U.S. Amateur Championship in 1961,

and again in 1990, at the age of 75.

McKenna, Patrick

Currently on death row at the Ely State Prison in Nevada for killing a jail cell mate after an argument over a chess game.

McShane, Luke

At 13-years and two months, became the youngest Briton to achieve the title of International Master in

March, 1997.

Mechanics Institute

Oldest chess meeting place in the United States, founded in 1854. Formerly the Mercantile Library in San Francisco, it was not incorporated as a chess club in its own right. In 1906 the great San Francisco earthquake destroyed the building. The new Mechanics Institute building was not built until 1909. During the intervening years, the chess club was not in existence. For that reason, the Manhattan Chess Club in New York City, which was established in 1882, claims to be "the oldest chess club in America in continuous existence.

Mecking, Henrique (1952-)

Brazilian grandmaster. He was champion of Brazil at 13 and won the South American Zonal at 14.

During his candidates' match with Petrosian, he mad a formal protest. He accused the formal world champion of kicking the table, shaking the chessboard, stirring the coffee too loudly, and rolling a coin on the table. He went to the referee twice to complain that Petrosian was breathing too loudly. Mecking kicked back at the table and made noises of his own. Petrosian responded by turning his hearing aid off. He retired from chess in 1978 when he contracted myasthenia gravis, a debilitating muscle disease. He returned to chess in 1991.

Menchik-Stevenson, Vera (1906-1944)

World Woman Champion Vera Menchik defended her title six times, scoring 78 wins, 4 draws, ond only 1 loss. In 1927 she won the first Women's World Chess Championship with 10 ½ out of 11. She played in her first world championship as a Russian, the next five as a Czech, and the last one as a Briton. She died in Kent in June 1944 after a German V-1 rocket hit her home, killing her mother and her sister, Mrs. Olga Rubery (world challenger in 1935 and 1937). Vera's husband, R.H.S. Stevenson, was the secretary of the British Chess Federation who died in 1943. At the time of her death, Vera was serving on the editorial staff of "Chess" as games editor.

Menchik Club

Players who lost to Vera Menchik. In the 1930s Albert Becker said if anyone should lose to this woman, he would be a member of the Menchik Club. His was the first member. Other members included Max Euwe, Sammy Reshevsky, Mir Sultan Khan, Sir George Thomas, C. H. O'D. Alexander, Edgar Colle, Frederick Yates, William Winter, Lajos Steiner, Frederich Saemisch, Milner-Barry, Harry Golombek, and Jacques Mieses (who lost to her four times in a match).

Mephisto

The best of the automations. It was operated from another room by electro-mechanical means. It entered the County Chess Association held in England in 1878 and won. Gunsberg was the operator. He operated it from the cellar of the tournament hall. Mephisto was built by C.G. Gumpel. Mephisto was shown for 12 months only and then broken up. When playing with ladies it would obtain a winning position and then lose the game, offering to shake hands afterwards. Mephisto was first exhibited at the Westminster Aquarium in London ion 1876.

Mephisto Portorose

One of the strongest commercially available chess microcomputers. In 1990 it defeated Karpov, Huebner, and Bronstein in simultaneous exhibitions, won the West German blitz championship, and earned an International Master (IM) norm by scoring 7-4 in the Dortmond Open.

Merado, Marty

In 1998 he had played in 28 US Opens in a row – a record.

Mexico

In the 1930s the Mexican government offered all foreign chess masters appointments as chess instructors in the Army. Kostich was made a Colonel. Alekhine and Capablanca did not accept their rank. Reuben Fine and Kashdan were made Lieutenants.

Mieses, Jacques (1865-1954)

Born Jakob Mieses but he changed his name to sound more elegant. He was the first British player to receive the Grandmaster title. When he was in his 84, Jacques played a game against the Dutch master, Van Forrest, who was two years older than he. After he had won, Mieses rose from the board and said, "Youth has been victorious."

Miles, Anthony (1955-)

The first English-born player to become a grandmaster for over-the- board play, in 1976. He once defeated the World Othello Champion at his own game. He won the World Junior Championship at Manila in 1974. He received an Honorary Master of Arts

Degree for chess from Sheffield University. In 1975 he agreed to a draw against Reuben without making a move. This was the first time a game was agreed drawn in International competition without making a single move, thus making it the shortest game ever played.

Milner-Barry, Sir Philip Stuart (1906-)

English player of International Master strength wo was one of the British code-breakers during World War II. He later became Under-Secretary of the Treasury in England.

Minasyan, Artashes

Winner of the 58th and last USSR Championship, held in Moscow in 1991. His prize was a gold medal and a new car fresh from the "Lada" factory. The USSR championship was an 11-round Swiss. Twenty-seven Grandmasters and 29 International Masters participated, won by an untitled player.

Minckwitz, Johannes (1843-1901)

German chess master who wrote several chess columns, magazines, and books. He threw himself under an electric train that cut off both his arms. He died five days later.

Mir

Soviet space station where cosmonauts are encouraged to engage in recreational activities. Chess is the favorit orbital pastime, but cosmonauts are discouraged from playing against each other. No one wants to take the chance of having psychological stress from feuding crewmates. Cosmonauts may play chess with ground controllers or members of visiting crews.

Mont-Reynaud, Jordy (1984-)

Became a chess master at age 10 years, 7 months in 1994.

Moonraker

James Bond novel by Ian Fleming which contains references to Paul Morphy.

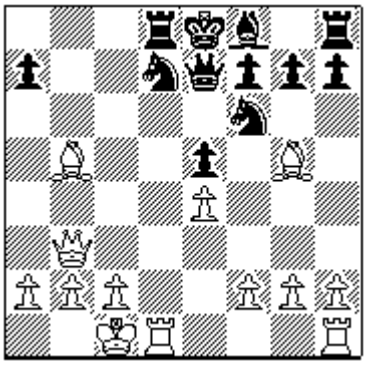
Morphy, Paul (1837-1884)

The Pride and Sorrow of Chess. He imagined himself persecuted by his relatives and went into a state of seclusion. He thought his food was poisoned or that someone was out to kill him. He once attacked a person in the street and challenges him to a duel to the death to settle an imagined wrong. He had a fetish with women's shoes. Morphy had hats and cigars named after him. He was the first sports figure to issue a commercial endorsement when he declared of a watch, "I have examined the contents of this watch and find it to be made of 100 percent genuine machinery." When he arrived in Paris to

play Anderssen, he was suffering from the flu. His medical treatment consisted of being leeched. He lost four pints of blood and was too weak to leave his hotel bed. So, he played Anderssen from his hotel room and won 7-2. When he returned to New York, he was greeted by Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel Morse, and John van Buren, the former President's son. Van Buren toasted Morphy as 'The Chess Champion of the World.' It was the first time that expression had been used. His most famous game was played at an opera house with a duke and a count.

Morphy - Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard, Paris, 1858 Phildor's Defense

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Bg4 4.dxe5 Bxf3 5.Qxf3 dxe5 6.Bc4 Nf6 7.Qb3 Qe7 8.Nc3 [8.Bxf7+ Qxf7 9.Qxb7 is simpler] 8...c6 9.Bg5 b5 10.Nxb5 cxb5 11.Bxb5+ Nbd7 12.O-O-O Rd8



13.Rxd7! Rxd7 14.Rd1 Qe6 15.Bxd7+ Nxd7 16.Qb8+!! Nxb8 17.Rd8 mate 1-0

Moslem chess

The Koran prohibits the reproduction in images of animated beings, so Moslem chess players must play chess with parts with the stylized forms.

Mouret, Jacque (1787-1837)

Operator of The Turk from 1819 to 1824. He sold the secret of how The Turk operated to the Magazin Pittoresqu in 1834. This was the first authentic revelation of the Automaton's secret. In 1836, the magazine 'Palamede' re-published Mouret's disclosures. He was a nephew of Philidor.

Move

David Bronstein took 50 minutes to make his first move. Herman Steiner spent 75 minutes over his second move. In 1980 an International Master spent 2 hours and 20 minutes before making his 7th move.

Movies With Chess Scenes

- 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968) - HAL 9000

- announces checkmate to Frank Poole
- A Safe Place (1971)
- Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls (1996)
- Alice in Wonderland (1933)
- Animal Crackers (1930)
- Arch of Triumph (1947)
- Around the World Under the Sea (1966)
- Assasins (1995)
- Batman Forever (1995)
- Beast Must Die, The (1974)
- Bishop Murder Case, The (1930)
- Black and White Like Day and Night (1978)
- Black Cat, The (1934)
- Black Rose, The (1950)
- Blade Runner (1982)
- Blazing Saddles (1974)
- Bogie: A Biography (1980)
- Born American
- Brainwashed (1961)
- Casablanca (1943)
- Cass Tamberlane (1948)
- Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen (1981)
- Chess Fever (1925) - first movie all about
- chess and starring Jose Capablanca
- Chess of Life (1916)
- Coming Home (1978)
- Condemned, The (1948)
- Criss-Cross (1949)
- Dangerous Moves (1985) - won the 1985
- Oscar for Best Foreign Film
- Deadlier Than the Male (1967)
- Devil Times Five (1985)
- Devil's Nightmare, The (1971)
- Dr. Blood's Coffin (1961)
- Embryo
- Entr' Acte (1924)
- Frankenstein: The True Story (1974)
- Fresh (1994)
- From Russia With Love (1963) (game
- from Spassky-Bronstein, Leningrad 1960)
- Funeral in Berlin (1966)
- Fury, The (1978)
- Get Out Your Handkerchiefs (1978)
- Ghost of Flight 401, The (1978)
- Glimmer Man, The (1996)
- God Told Me To (1976)
- Great Chess Movie, The
- Grumpier Old Men (1996)
- Grumpy Old Men (1993)
- Hackers (1995)
- Harum Scarum (1965)
- Heaven Sent (1988)
- Hercules in New York (1970)
- History of the World, Part 1 (1985)
- House of Frankenstein (1945)

- House of Whipcord, The (1974)
- Humanoid Woman (1980)
- I, Monster (1971)
- Independence Day (1996)
- Ivan The Terrible (1944)
- Killing, The (1956)
- Knight Moves (1992)
- Knights of the Roundtable (1956)
- Knock On Any Door (1949)
- La Diagonale du Fou
- Le Maitre des Echecs
- Leave Her to Heaven (1945)
- Les Creatures (1966)
- Little Rascals (1995)
- Lodger, The (1926)
- Lolita (1962)
- Lonely Guy, The (1984)
- Long Live the Queen
- Man With the Power, The (1977)
- Mandy (1953)
- Massacre at Central Hight (1976)
- Merry Widow, The (1934)
- Miracle of the Wolves, The (1924)
- Monkey Business (1931)
- Monkey Shines (1988)
- Mr. Holland's Opus (1996)
- Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation (1939)
- Murder in the First Degree (1995)
- Murders in the Rue Morgue (1989)
- Nero Wolf (1977)
- Night Moves (1975)
- Night of the Howling Beast (1976)
- No Contest (1995)
- Omega Man, The (1971)
- One Spy Too Many (1966)
- Our Man in Havana (1960)
- Pallbearer, The (1996)
- Paradine Case, The (1948)
- Pennies From Heaven (1936)
- Phenomenon (1996)
- Play it Again Sam (1970)
- Prospero's Books
- Quest, The (1986)
- Radio Bugs (1944)
- Rambo III (1988)
- Rent-A-Kid (1995)
- Return From the Ashes (1965)
- Rocky IV
- Rollercoaster (1977)
- Scavenger Hunt (1979)
- Sea Hawk (1942)
- Searching for Bobby Fischer (1993)
- Sensation
- Seventh Seal (1957)
- Sherlock Holmes Faces Death (1944)
- Silence of the Lambs
- Silent Partner (1978)
- Spookies (1986)
- Stairway to Heaven (1947)
- Stalag 17 (1953)

- Star Trek (1979)
- Star Wars (1977)
- Stitches (1985)
- Swamp Thing, The (1982)
- Swan Princess (1995)
- Sword in the Desert (1949)
- Terror of Frankenstein, The (1975)
- The Thing (1951)
- Thief of Baghdad, The (1940)
- Thief Who Came to Dinner, The (1972)
- Thomas Crown Affair, The (1968)
- Three Musketeers, The (1921)
- Three Musketeers, The (1973)
- Towering Inferno, The (1974)
- Tron (1982)
- Unguarded Moment, The (1956)
- Unsuspected, The (1947)
- Virtuosity (1995)
- War Games
- Warlock, Armegeddon (1993)
- Web, the (1947)
- What the Peeper Saw (1971)
- Wierd Science (1985)
- Wind and the Lion, The (1975)
- Wishing Ring, The (1914) - first
- appearance of chess in a film
- Wrestling Women vs. the Aztec
- Mummy (1965)
- Yentl (1983)

Munich 1936

Considered the extra Chess Olympiad. The German Chess Federation wanted to organize an Olympiad as a counterpart to the Olympic Games at Berlin. Munich was chosen since its local chess club was celebrating its centenary. But since the German Chess Federation was not part of FIDE, the event was not recognized as belonging to the official series of Olympiads. Twenty-two countries and 208 participants entered. A total of 1680 games were played in this event of teams with eight players and two reserves. Hungary won without conceding a single drawn match.

Murder and chess

In 1960 a sailor got in a fight with a spectator in a Greenwich Village bar when the spectator criticized the sailor's chess game. The sailor struck the spectator with a broken beer bottle and struck a jugular vein. The sailor was eventually acquitted of murder and charged with accidental death instead. In 1989 a Soviet scientist killed another Soviet scientist in Antarctica after a chess game argument. In 1991 Patrick McKenna was sentenced to die in Nevada for killing a jail cellmate after an argument over a chess game.

Murshed, Niaz (1957-)

Won the Bangladesh championship at age 12 years and 309 days, becoming the youngest winner of a national federation. He won the Bangladesh championship at age 13, 14, and 15 as well. He later became the first on only grandmaster from Bangladesh at the age of 20.

MY 60 MEMORABLE GAMES

Bobby Fischer's modern classic which almost never got published. In 1964 Bobby withdrew his manuscript before it went to press. He had to buy his way out of the contract with Simon & Schuster. He was concerned about revealing his opening strategy. Five years later he updated his original work of 52 games to MY 60 MEMORABLE GAMES and had Larry Evans collaborate on the book. Fischer's original title was MY LIFE IN CHESS, then MY MEMORABLE GAMES - 60 TOURNAMENT STRUGGLES.

Mythical Inventors of Chess

Mythical inventors of chess include Japhet, Shem, King Solomon, Lydus and Tyrrhenus, Hermes, Aristotle, Semiramis, Zenobia, Attalus, Palamedes, Xerxes, Shatenscha, Ulysses, Diomedes, Adam, Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Scythians, Egyptians, Castilions, Irish, Welsh, and South American Indians, Icelanders, Australian aborigines, Chinese, pygmies, Bataks, and Meetaks, Jason, Knights of King Arthur's Round Table.

Najdorf, Miguel (1910-1997)

Polish-born player who stayed in Argentina after the outbreak of World War II and became a naturalized citizen of Argentina fvie years later. He changed his first name from Mieczyslaw to Mendel to Miguel. In 1943 he played 40 games blindfolded. He then played 222 opponents simultaneously, over-the board, winning 202, drew 12 and lost 8 games. In January, 1945 he played 45 opponents simultaneously blindfolded in Sao Paulo,Brazil. After 23 hours and 30 minutes of play, he won 39 games, drew 4, and lost 2.

Nakamura, Hikaru

Youngest chess master, at age 10 years and 79 days. He achieved this record on February 26, 1997 at the Marshall Chess Club. The previous record for youngest master was Vinay Bhat and Jordy Mont-Reynaud. Nakamura was also the youngest player to beat an International Master, defeating IM Jay Bonin.

Napier, William (1881-1952)

English-born player who won the British championship in 1904. He married Pillsbury's niece.

Napoleon (1769-1821)

Played The Turk in 1806 in Berlin. When he lost he knocked all the pieces from the board and yelled, "Bagatelle," then stormed out of the room. When Napoleon died, he willed that his heart be cut out and be placed inside a chess table.

National Chess Centre

Largest chess club in London, with over 700 members, until it was bombed by the Germans in 1940.

National Elementary Championship

In 1992 the National Elementary Championship held in Knoxville, Tennessee, had a record 1,201 participants, giving out a record 375 trophies.

National Scholastics

The first National High School Championship began in 1969. The first National Junior High began in 1973. The first National Elementary began in 1976.

Neale, Joseph

Postal worker who was dismissed from a part-time city job coaching chess at a community center in Riverside, California in 1994. He took his grudge to City Hall where he shot the mayor, two members of the Council, and three policemen. None of the shots were fatal.

Negyesy, Gyorgy (1893-1992)

Hungarian master who died just short of his 99th birthday. He was the longest-lived master chess player.

Neimetdinov, Rashid (1912-)

First USSR master in chess and checkers. He wrote the first chess book in the Tatar language.

New York 1857

Also known as the American Chess Congress, it was the first American chess tournament to determine the national champion. It was won by Paul Morphy with 14 wins, 1 loss, and 3 draws.

New York 1869

The New York 1859 had 48 players who played each other twice in a round-robin. 2,256 games were played, the largest individual tournament ever held.

New York State Championship

America's longest running state championship, which began in 1878. In 1944 the New York State Championship was called off because IBM, who were to be the hosts, were requested bu the U.S. government to cancel all conventions to reduce the burden of tralling facilities for the war.

Newspaper

The oldest newspaper chess column still in existence runs in *The Illustrated London News*, which first appeared in 1842.

Nicephorus

Emperor of Byzantium who was introduced to chess (zatrikon) in 802. It is the earliest

evidence of chess among the Greeks.

Nightrider

A Fairy chess piece that makes continuous knight leaps in a straight line in one direction to move or capture until it is blocked.

Nimzovich, Aron (1886-1935)

Founder of the hypermodern movement in chess and author of MY SYSTEM. He would stand on his head during chess events and did exercises in the tournament room. After losing a game, he jumped up on the table and yelled, "Why must I lost to this idiot?" He had business cards printed which read, 'A. Nimzovich: Candidate for the World Championship of Chess and Crown Prince of the Chess World." He once broke a leg while playing chess. He twisted his leg around the leg of his chair and then, having made his move, leaped up, only to crash to the floor in pain with a broken leg.

N.N.

Nescio Nomen, a Latin phrase meaning name unknown. It has been customary to use N.N. for the given name of an unknown person.

Nobel Prize winners and chessplayers

Samuel Becket (1969-Literature), Menachem Begin (1978-Peace), Willy Brandt (1971-Peace), Elias Canetti (1981-Literature), Winston Churchill (1953-Literature), John Cornforth (1975-Chemistry),

Gerard Debrem (1983-Economics), Albert Einstein (1921-Physics), William Golding (1983-Literature), Henry Kissinger (1973-Peace), Sinclair Lewis (1930-Literature), Gabriel Garcia Marquez (1982-Literature), Boris Pasternak (1958-Literature), Robert Robinson (1947-Chemistry), Bertrand Russell (1950-Literature), Anwar Sadat (1978-Peace), George Bernard Shaw (1925-Literature), Henryk Sienkiewicz (1905-Literature), Isaac Singer (1978-Literature), Frederick Soddy (1921-Chemistry), William Butler Yeats (1923-Literature), Woodrow Wilson (1919-Peace)

Nogueris, Jesus (1959-)

Cuban Grandmaster (1979) who has won the Cuban championship 3 times (1978, 1984, 1991).

Non-stop chess

Roger Ling and Graham Croft set the non-stop playing world record of 200 hours in 1982.

Norman Conquest

Introduced chess in Britain in 1066 A.D.

Northern Philidor

Nickname of Alexander Petroff.

Nunn, John (1955-)

British Grandmaster who went to Oxford at age 15, graduated at 18, and got his doctorate in math at 23. In the 1984 Thessaloniki Olympiad, he received 3 gold medals: best score on board 2, best performance rating in the Olympiad, and winner of the problem-solving contest.

O'Kelly de Galway, Alberic (1911-1980)

In 1962 he became the first grandmaster of over-the-board and correspondence chess.

Occupations of Chessplayers

Alexander	**code breaker**
Berliner	**computer scientist**
Bernstein	**lawyer**
Bird	**accountant**
Botvinnik	**electrical engineer**
Burger, Karl	**M.D.**
Byrne, R.	**college instructor**
Castaldi	**dentist**
Commons	**real estate**
Euwe	**math professor**
Evans, Willaim	**sea captain**
Fine	**psychoanalyst**
Fomranek	**math professor**
Grob	**portrait painter**
Gulko	**psychologist**
Harmonist	**ballet dancer**
Hjartarson	**patent lawyer**
Huebner	**papyrologist**
Kevitz	**pharmicist**
Kotov	**mechanical engineer**
Lasker, Ed	**mechanical engineer**
Lombardy	**priest**
Maroczy	**math teacher**
Mednis	**chemical engineer**
Morphy	**lawyer**
Najdorf	**insurance salesman**
Nunn	**math professor**
Olafsson	**lawyer**
Pfleger	**M.D.**
Philidor	**musician**
Reshevsky	**accountant**
Rogoff	**Federal Reserve Board**
Ruy Lopez	**priest**
Schallopp	**stenographer**
Soltis	**news reporter**
Staunton	**Shakespeare scholar**
Stoltz	**car mechanic**
Taimanov	**concert pianist**
Tarrasch	**M.D.**
Tartakower	**lawyer**
Tisdall	**chef**
Troitsky	**forester**
Znosko-Borovsky	**music critic**

Olafsson, Fridrik (1935-)

Iceland's first Grandmaster and former FIDE president (1978-82). He is the Secretary General of the Icelandic Parliament. In 1955 he arrived late to participate in the annual Hastings tournament in England. No rooms could be found for him so he spent his first night in a cell at the Hastings police station as a guest to the local police.

Oldest Recorded Game

The oldest recorded game in existence comes from a 10th century manuscript. The oldest

game recorded in the modern style is between Francisco de Castelliz and Narcisi Vinoles in the 15th century.

Olympiads

The first official Olympiad began in London in 1927. Prior to that, an Olympiad was held in Budapest in 1926 with the rules that only amateurs could participate. Only four teams showed up: Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Germany. The first Women's Olympiad was held in 1957. The first U.S. win over the USSR was in 1984 at Thessaloniki, Greece. At the 1976 Olympiad in Buenos Aires, a member of a Middle East team trid to buy one of the girls working at the site for $1 million. The offer was not take up. The oldest player to participate in an Olympiad is Gudju, at age 90 at the 1984 Olympiad in Thessaloniki. He is the sole survivor of the group that formed FIDE and played in the 1924 Paris Olympiad. The youngest participant of the Olympiad was 10 year-old Heidi Cueller of Guatemala, who played on their women's team in 1986 in Dubai. 11 year-old Schermann of the Virgin Islands played at Siegen in 1970. In 1982 12 year-old Kien Tjing-Joe played for Surinam. The US is the only country to defeat the USSR twice in the Chess Olympiad. In 1992 when the Soviet Union broke up, instead of one team, 12 of the 102 teams were from the previous Soviet Union. None of these countries finished with a minus score and three of the countries from the former Soviet Union took the Gold, Silver, and Bronze. The first woman to play on a man's team was Mary Gilchrist who played for Scotland in the 1937 Olympiad. In 1950 Madame Chade de Silans played for France. In 1994 the chess olympiad was held in Moscow where crime was so bad that the captain of the Macedonian chess team was robbed of $7,000 inside a bank that was across the street from the playing center.

Openings, Number of Possible

There are 400 different possible positions after one move each. There are 72,084 different possible positions after two moves each. There are over 9 million different possible positions after three moves each. There are over 288 billion different possible positions after four moves each. The number of distinct 40-move games is far greater than the number of electrons in the observable universe.

Orangutan Opening

This opening (1.b4), also known as Sokolsky's Opening, got its name during the New York 1924 tournament, when grandmaster Tartakover visited the Central Park Zoo, encountering Suzan the orangutan. The next day Tartakover played 1.b4 against Maroczy.

Oscar

The World Chess Oscar was founded in December 1967 by Jordi Puig for chess journalists to select the outstanding player of the year.

Oxford

Oxford was the first university to have a chess club, in 1845. In 1873 Oxford challenged Cambridge University. They play a chess match every year and it is the longest running annual match in chess. Grandmaster John Nunn graduated from Oxford at age 18. International Master Ken Regan graduated from Oxford.

Pachman, Ludek (1924-)

Grandmaster who was imprisoned in Czechoslovakia after openly protesting the Soviet occupation of his land in 1968. He was beaten and suffered a broken skull and backbone.

Paine, Thomas (1737-1809)

American Revolutionist saved by a game of chess. Paine was arrested for favoring the exile, rather than the execution, of King Louis XVI and about to be guillotined in Paris in 1794. His wife went to a cafe frequented by Robespiere and defeated him in a game of chess. Robespiere challenged her again and promised to grant any wish she made if she defeated him again. She again won and got her husband's life spared. Tom Paine wrote 'The Rights of Man' and 'Common Sense.'

Painting

The first painting with a chess theme was a painting by a Venetian artis in 1490. It was called *The Chess Players*.

Palace of Young Pioneers

Soviet children's sports school, which has a chess club, found in every Soviet city. Tigran Petrosian got his early training at the Tbilisi Palace, Smyslov at the Moscow Palace, Polugaevsky at the Kuibyshev Palace, Karpov at the Zlatoust Palace, and Kasparov at the Baku Palace. Over 5 million children take part in these Pioneer Chess Clubs.

Palamede, Le

The first magazine devoted entirely to chess, founded by La Bourdonnais in 1836. The periodical was named after Palamades, an ancient Greek inventor, who is one of the many fabled creators of chess. The magazine was abandoned in 1839, then appeared again from 1842 to 1847.

Palciauskas, Victor (1941-)

Winner of the 10th World Correspondence Championship in 1984. He has a PhD in Theoretical Physics.

Pan-Am Intercollegiate

America's oldest team-on-team competition, begun in 1946.

Paris 1924

First world team competition, held in conjunction of the Olympic games. Fifty-four participants came from all over the world. The individual winner was Mattison of Latvia. The team winner was Czechoslovakia. The two representatives from Russia were refugees living in Paris. Canada and Ireland were each represented by one player only.

Patzer

Weak chess player. From the German verb patzen, to make a mess of.

Pawn

The new pawn move, advancing two squares on its first move instead of one, was first introduced in Spain in 1280. Starting a game by making two pawn moves before the opponent moved was common in Germany and Holland up to the 16th century, and still common in Germany in the late 19th century. In parts of Asia, pawns have started on the 3rd rank instead of the 2nd. Pawns capture straight ahead in Chinese and Japanese chess. Up until 1890 a pawn, upon reaching the 8th rank, may remain a pawn. A related law stated that promotion could only be a piece that had been captured. If no piece had been captured, the pawn remained a pawn until a capture was made. Steinitz was the leading advocate of this dummy pawn law.

Pawn Promotion

In the 15th century, promotion to allow more than one queen was considered improper because it symbolized adultery. In Spain and Italy in the 17th century, the Pawn could only be promoted to the rank of Queen. In France and Germany, promotion was limited to any piece which had been lost. In some countries a player could promote a pawn to an enemy piece so as to force stalemate. The current law in pawn promotion was established in 1851 at the first international tournament in 1851. As late as the 1870's you could promote a pawn and declare it a "dummy" with no powers.

PBS

The most popular PBS TV show aired was the 1972 Fischer-Spassky chess match.

PCA

Professional Chess Association.

Pearl of Zandvoort

The name given to the 26th game of the World Championship match between Euwe and Alekhine in 1935. The game was played at Zandvoort in Holland.

Penquite, John

Highest rated USCF correspondence player with a rating of 2933.

Penrose, Jonathan (1933-)

English International Master who has won the British chess championship a record 10 times (1958-63 and 1966-69). He is one of the top correspondence chess players in the world. He has a doctorate in psychology and his father was a distinguished geneticist. In 1970 he collapsed at the Siegen Olympiad from nervous tension. He turned to correspondence chess after that. He won the British Junior Championship and London Championship in 1949 at age 15.

Percival

A romance written by Chrestien de Troyes. The hero, Gauvain, is discovered in the company of a lady. He uses a chessboard as a shield and the lady throws the chess pieces at the intruders as they make their escape.

Perfect Scores

Miss E. Tramner scored a perfect 11-0 score in the 1949 British Ladies' Championship. Mrs. R. Bruce score 8-0 in the 1951 British Ladies' Championship.

Perlis, Julius (1880-1913)

Polish-born Austrian lawyer and player of Grandmaster strength. He died of exposure in an Alpine mountaineering accident.

Persia

In 638 Persia was conquested by Islam under Caliph Omar. This is considered the most important development in the history of chess, as the game is spread throughout the rest of the world.

Petroff, Alexander (1794-1867)

The first strong player Russia produced. He was Russia's first master, theoretician, chess writer and chess composer.

Petrosian, Tigran (1929-1984)

Former world champion. Between 1968 and 1975 he never lost more than a single game in any tournament. He drew more than half his total games of chess, a higher fraction than any other World Champion. He received less than $2,000 for winning the world chess championship in 1966. In 1972 at the Skopje Olympiad he lost a game on time to Hubner, his first loss on time in his whole career. When he was later told that the incident had been shown on TV, he said,

"If I had known that, I would definitely have smashed the clock." His first official match that he played was for the World Championship, which he won when he defeated Botvinnik in 1963. When he lost his match with Fischer in 1971, Petrosian's wife put the blame on his trainer, Alexey Suetin, and slapped him.

Petrov, Vladimir (1907-1945)

Four-time Latvian champion. He died in a prison camp.

Philadelphia

In December, 1826 Maelzel brought the Turk to Philadelphia. The excitement generated by the mysterious Turk was responsible for the formation of the first chess club in Philadelphia. Over 100 members enrolled themselves in the chess club in the first week.

Philately

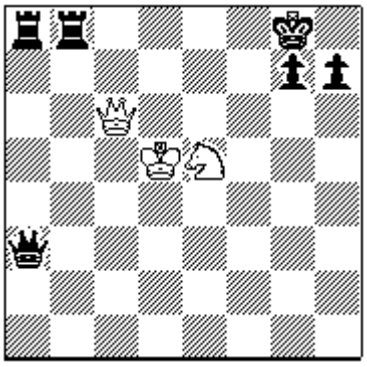
The first postage stamp depicting a chess motif was issued in Bulgaria in 1947.

Philidor, Andre (1726-1795)

His father was the royal music librarian who had 20 children, partly by marrying a second wife over 50 years younger than himself. Andre was a child of that second marriage.

Philidor's Legacy

A common smothered mating pattern of sacrificing the queen and mating with the knight. The position has been known since the 1400s. The name derives from *An Introduction to the History and Study of Chess* by Thomas Pruen in 1804. The book includes some text by Philidor and "A clever legacy" position. It became known as Philidor's Legacy in Hoyle's *Treatise on Chess* in 1808.



1.Qe6+ Kh8 2.Nf7+ Kg8 3.Nh6+ Kh8 4.Qg8+ Rxg8 5.Nf7 mate.

Philippines

The Philippine Chess Federation has a dress code for chessplayers. They have outlawed slippers, T-shirts, and vests in their chess events. The Philippine government was willing to pay $5 million for a Fischer-Karpov match, the second biggest purse in sports history, and the largest one that had ever been turned down. They were the only nation to send a team to the 1976 Olympiad in Haifa and the "Against Israel Olympiad" in Tripoli, Libya.

Phillips, Harold (1874-1967)

President of the USCF from 1950-54, President of the Marshall Chess Club, former New York State Champion and Manhattan Chess Club Champion. He was the organizer director of the great New York 1924 International Tournament. He played in chess tournaments for over 70 years.

Photograph

The first known photograph of chess players was taken by Fox Talbot, father of the calotype process, in 1843.

Piece

Earlist known chess pieces is dated in the eighth century. It is a carved King from an Indian type of chessman, but with an Arabic inscription.

Pillsbury, Harry (1872-1906)

Pillsbury would give simultaneous exhibitions playing 10 chess players and 10 checker players, while playing whist. He was given a list to memorize: Antiphlogistine, periosteum, takadiastase, plasmon, ambrosia, Threlkeld, strepococcus, straphylococcus, micrococcus, plasmodium, Mississippi, Freiheit, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, athletics, no war, Etchenberg, American, Russian, philosophy, Piet Potgelter's Rost, Salamagundi, Oomisellecootsi, Bangmanvate, Schlechter's Nek, Manzinyama, theosophy, catechism, and Madjesoomalops. After a few minutes he was able to recite the list forward and backward. He was able to recall the list the following day. In 1900 he went on a seven-month nation-wide tour in which he gave over 150 exhibitions and traveled 40,000 miles. From 1890 to 1900 Pillsbury worked the automaton Ajeeb in New York. Pillsbury died of syphilis in 1906 at the age of 34. He was considered one of the top 10 checker players in the country.

Play

In 1624 a play called Game at Chess by Thomas Middleton appeared in England at the Globe theater. The play presented eminent political persons in the guise of chessmen. It also satirized Prince Charles's Spanish wedding. It played to packed houses for 9 days running. The play was stopped at the protest of the Spanish ambassador, whose predecessor was portrayed on stage as a Black Knight. The authorities prosecuted and fined the actors and Middleton went to prison.

Players

The most players in one tournament is 1251 at the 1985 World Open.

PLO

The Palestine Liberation Organization is a provisional member of FIDE.

Pocket Set

The first pocket set was devised by Peter Roget in 1845.

Polgar, Judith (1976-)

Second youngest grandmaster at age 15 years, 4 months, and 27 days (Fischer was a grandmaster at age 15 years, 6 months, and 1 day after the Portoroz Interzonal in 1958). She made her third and final GM norm by winning the Hungarian Championship in 1991. In 1986 at the age of 9 she won the unrated section of the New York Open, winning 7 games and drawing one game. At age 11 she was rated 2350. At age 12 years and one month she earned an International Master title - younger than Fischer or Kasparov. At age 13 she was the World Under 14 Champion for boys and FIDE's highest rated woman. She ranks one of the top 10 chess players in the world (male or female). She won the US Open in 1998.

Polgar, Zsuzsa (1969-)

Winner of the first Women's Cadet (under age 16) Championship in 1981. She won the Budapest Under-11 Championship at age four and a half. At age 12 she was rated over 2300 in Hungary and 2245 FIDE rating. In 1987 FIDE gave 100 free rating points to every woman except Susan on the world ranking list. This topped Susan from the top spot to second behind the Soviet women's titleholder. She won the Women's World Championship in February, 1996 by defeating Xie Jun.

Porath, Joseph (1909-1996)

International Master who was born in Germany and represented Germany in the 1928 Olympiad. He moved to Palestine in 1934 and won it's chess championship 6 times.

Postal rates

In 1947 the U.S. Chess Federation urged all chessplayers to write to their Congressmen to protest a bill to increase postal card rates from one cent to two cents. USCF felt that the rates would increase the cost of postal chess so much as to discourage the practice of correspondence chess.

Price, Judith Edith (1872-1956)

Five-time British Ladies Champion. She first played in the British Ladies Championship in 1912, finishing 2nd. She won it in 1948 at the age of 76, the oldest player ever to win a national championship. She was the woman's world chess championship challenger in 1927 and 1933.

Prisons and chess

In 1960 Bobby Fischer gave a simultaneous exhibition at Rikers Island prison. He defeated all 20 prisoners while 2,400 inmates watched the exhibition and the prison band played. In 1971 a prisoner failed to return to Western Penitentiary from a chess match at Carnegie-Mellon University. A week later a second prisoner escaped after a chess tournament. The warden remarked, "I'm afraid we won't be invited back to the university if this keeps up."

Pritchard, Elaine Saunders (1926-)

British Ladies Champion and World under-21 Ladies Champion at age 13.

Prizes

The $300 first place money for the first American Chess Congress was refused by Morphy. Instead, he accepted a silver pitcher, four goblets, and a silver tray. He defeated Stanley in a match, giving odds of pawn and move. Morphy gave the $100 prize money to Stanley's wife and children. As a mark of gratitude, she named her next daughter Pauline. At Paris, 1867, 1st prize was a vase worth 5,000 francs and presented to the winner by the Emperor Napoleon III. It wasn't until the 1890 Stientiz-Gunsberg world championship match that the loser took a share of the prize money. The first place prize for the winner of the Tarrasch-Mieses match in 1916 was a half-pound of butter. At the same time in a metropolitan event, the winner was given a keg of schmaltz herring. When Fischer won the world championship, he got $250,000. This amount exceeded the sum total of awards presented for all previous 27 title matches held since 1886. When Spassky won the world championship three years earlier, he only got $1,400. That was less than the first official world championship match between Steinitz and Tchigorin, with Steinitz receiving $2,000. The largest tournament prize fund was $150,200 for the 1985 World Open. In a tournament in Ohio in 1983, the profit of the event went to the Ohio Nuclear Weapons Freeze campaign. In 1845 the first place prize for the U.S. Championship was $1,000. Hundred and fifteen years later in 1960 the first place prize for the U.S. Championship was still $1,000. In a blitz tournament with Nimzovich and Hans Knoch playing, first place was three shirts. Hans Kmoch won them.

Problems, Chess

The first composed chess problem was by the caliph Mutasim Billah of Baghdad around 840 A.D. The earliest known European collections of chess problems were copied ath the English monasteries of Abbotsbury and Cerne Abbey in Dorset around 1250. In 1295 Nicholas de St. Nicholai wrote the Bonus Socius, the first great compilation of chess

problems. The first problem-solving chess contest was held in London in 1854. It was won by Walter Grimshaw. The first study-composing tournament was held in 1862 and won by Bernhard Horwitz. The longest solution to a composed problem requires 292 moves.

Prodigy

The first child prodigy of chess was Paul Morphy. He learned the moves at 8 and beat the stongest players in New Orleans at 11. Reshevsky was taught the moves at 4 and was able to play a blindfold game at age 8. Max Euwe learned the game at 4 and won a tournament at 10 with a 100% score. Arturo Pomar was the champion of the Balearic Islands at 11. Neaz Murshid won the National Championship of Bangladesh at 11. Capablanca beat the Cuban champion in a match at 12. Kasparov won the USSR junior championship at 12. Henrique Mecking was the Champion of Brazil at 13 and tied for first place in the South American championship at 14. FIDE master Michael Adams of England had a rating of 2405 in 1986, highest ever by a 13-year-old. Bobby Fischer learned chess at the age of six. He won the U. S. Junior Championship when he was 13. At the age of 14 he won the men's U. S. Champion, becoming the youngest American chess champion ever (14),

Young BobbyFischer

Professor of Chess

Nickname of Jacob Sarratt, the first professional player to teach chess in England.

Pronunciation of Chess Masters and Terms

Adorjan (A-door-yan), Andras - Hungarian Grandmaster

Alekhine (Al-YECK-in), Alexander - former world champion

Barcza (BAR-tza), Gedeon - Hungarian Grandmaster

Bernstein (BERN-shtyne), Ossip - Russian Grandmaster

Bisguier (BIS-gire), Arthur - American Grandmaster

Bogojubow (Bo-go-LYU-bov), Efim - German Grandmaster

Book (Bek), Eero - Finnish Grandmaster

Botvinnik (bot-VIN-ik), Mikhail - former world champion

Caro Kann (KAH-ro KAHN) - opening named after Horatio Caro and Marcus Kann

Charousek (Kha-ROO-sek), Rudolf - Hungarian master

Chiburdanidze (Tchee-boor-dah-NID-zay), Maya - former women's world champion

Colle (KAW-lee), Edgard - Belgium champion

Csom (Chom), Istvan - Hungarian Grandmaster

En passant (ahn pah-SAHNT) - special method of capturing

En prise (ahn preez) - piece hanging

Euwe (UHR-vuh), Max - former world champion

Fedorowicz (Fe-do-RO-vich), John - American Grandmaster

Fianchetto (fee-an-KET-toe) - development of the bishop on b2, g2, b7, or g7

Gligoric (Glee-GO-rich), Svetozar - Yugoslav Grandmaster

Grunfeld (GREWN-feld), Ernst - Austrian Grandmaster

Giuoco Piano (JOKE-o Pee-AH-no) - Italian Opening

J'adoube (Zha-DOOB) - I adjust

Jaenisch (YAY-nish), Carl - Russian player and author

Janowsky (Yan-OF-sky), Dawid - Polish master

Kasparov (Kahs-SPAHR-off), Garry - PCA world champion

Kavalek (kuh-VAHL-ek), Lubomir - American grandmaster

Keres (KEHR-uhs), Paul - Soviet Grandmaster

Kortchnoi (KORCH-noy), Viktor - Swiss Grandmaster

Labourdonnais (lah-boor-do-NAY), Louis - 19th century player

Lange (LAHN-guh), Max - German player and author

Lein (Lane), Anatoly - American Grandmaster

Ljubojevic (Luh-BOY-yuh-vitch), Ljubomir - Yugoslav Grandmaster

Lucena (Lou-CHAYN-uh), Luis - 15th century chess author

Maroczy (muh-ROT-see), Geza - Hungarian Grandmaster

Najdorf (NIGH-dorf), Miguel - Argentine Grandmaster

Petroff (PEHT-roff), Alexander - Russian master

Pirc (Peerts), Vasja - Yugoslav Grandmaster

Planinc (PLAN-ints), Albin - Yugoslav Grandmaster

Reti (RAY-tee), Richard - Hungarian master

Robatsch (RO-bahtsch), Karl - Austrian Grandmaster

Ruy Lopez (Rue-y Lopeth) - 16th century Spanish priest and player

Saemisch (SAME-ish), Friedrich - German Grandmaster

Schevenigen (sheh-VEN-i-gen) - pairing system and Sicilian Defense variation

Schliemann (SHLEE-mon), Adolf - German player and opening analyst

Spassky (SPAHS-kee), Boris - former world chess champion

Stean (Steen), Michael - British Grandmaster

Stein (Shtayne), Leonid - Soviet Grandmaster

Steinitz (Styne-itz), William - former world champion

Tal (Tahl), Mikhail - former world champion

Tarrasch (tuh-ROSH), Siegbert - German master

Timman (TEE-mahn), Jan - Dutch Grandmaster

Winawer (WIN-ah-wer), Szymon - Polish master

Xie Jun (She-a June) - former world women's champion

Zugzwang (TSOOKS-vahng), position in which the move makes a worse result

Zukertort (SOOK-er-tort), Johann - German master

Zwischenzug (TSVEYE-shun-tsook) - in-between move

Purdy, Cecil (1906-1979)

Winner of the first world correspondence chess championship in 1955. In 1951 he was the champion of Australia. His son was the junior champion of Australia. He won the Australian championship four times and held the Australian Correspondence Championship for 16 years in a row. Both Purdy's father-in-law Spencer Crakenthorp, and his son John have been champions of Australia. He died of a heart attack while playing a game of chess. His lasts words were, "I have a win, but it will take some time."

Queen

Originally called mantri (a minister or counsellor), it could only move to one adjacent diagonal square. When chess came to Europe, the Queen could leap three squares. By 1475 the Queen obtained its present power of moving along the ranks and files or diagonals. Early rules in some countries did not allow a promotion of a pawn to a second queen on the board because that was thought of as promoting bigamy and not allowed.

Queen's Gambit

In the 1927 World Championship Match, the Queen's Gambit Declined was played in 32 out of 34 games.

Quevedo, Luis Torres y (1852-1936)

Spanish engineer who built the first true automaton, El Ajedristica. It automatically played the endgame of King and Rook against King from any position without any human intervention.

Quinteros, Miguel (1947-)

Argentine Grandmaster who, in 1987, was barred from playing in FIDE events for three years because he played in South Africa. Quinteros was the first grandmaster to visit South Africa since 1981. He gave simultaneous exhibitions in Cape Town, Sun City and Johannesburg. He is married to a former Miss Philippines. In 1979 he missed round 1 of the Atlantic Open in Washington D.C. because he thought the tournament was in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Rachels, Stuart (1970-)

Became a Master at the age of 11 years, 10 months in 1981. He learned the game a few weeks prior to his 9th birthday, taught by his older brother. He won the 1982 $1,000 Aspis Prize after winning the U.S. Junior High School Championship and the U.S. Junior Open Championship. He has participated in a record seven U.S. Junior Championships. He tied for first place in the 1989 U.S. Championship, despite being the lowest rated player.

Racknitz, Freiherr Joseph Friederich von

In 1789 von Racknitz built an Automaton similar to Kemplen's The Turk to demonstrate that such a machine could be operated by a hidden player. He published his work in a book entitled 'Ueber den Schachspieler des Herrn von Kempelen und dessen Nachbildung.' He did not guess how one was hidden in The Turk since his Automaton could conceal someone lass then 4 feet tall.

Radio Match

The 1945 USA-USSR Radio Chess Match was the first international sports event since the outbreak of World War II. It was also the first international chess match played by radio. It marked the debut of the USSR in international sport. Never before had a team representing the USSR played another country in any form of sport. Mayor LaGuardia made the opening move for the U.S. Ambassador Averill Harriman officiated the match in Moscow. The first shortwave radio match in the US occurred between Ed Lasker in Chicago and Norman Whitaker in Washington, D.C. in 1920.

Raging Rooks

Chess team at Adam Clayton Powell Junior High School in Harlem. They tied for first place at the US Junior High School Chess Championship in Dearborn, MI in 1991. When they returned to New York, Bob Guccione, publisher of Penthouse, threw a party for them in his Upper East Side townhouse.

Ratings

The first organization to adopt a numerical rating system was the Correspondence Chess League of America in 1933. The first USCF rating list appeared in the November 20, 1950 issue of CHESS LIFE. Ken Harkness rated 2,306 players from events from 1921 to 1950. Rueben Fine led the lsit with a 2817 rating, followed by Reshevsky at 2770. Masters were anyone over 2300, experts anyone over 2100. The first British Grading List

was published in 1954 and had 49 players listed.

Ratings, Computer

Deep Blue - 2700; Hiarcs 6.0 - 2587; Rebel 8.0 - 2516; Mchess Pro 6.0 - 2432; Chess Genius 5.0 - 2424; Nimzo 3.5 - 2388; Chessmaster 5000 - 2387; R30 - 2374; Junior 3.5 - 2373; Fritz – 2350

Ratings, FIDE (1999)

Kasparov – 2812; Anand – 2784; Kramnik – 2751; Shirov – 2726; Morozevich – 2723.

Ratings, Highest (FIDE)

Kasparov - 2825; Anand – 2795; Kramnik – 2790; Fischer - 2785; Karpov - 2755; Topalov - 2745; Ivanchuk - 2740; Shirov – 2726; Capablanca - 2725; Morozevich – 2723; Botvinnik - 2720; Lasker - 2720; Kamsky - 2720; Adams – 2715; Leko – 2711; Svidler – 2710; Beliavaky - 2710; Tal - 2705; Gelfand - 2700;

Ratings, Highest (USCF)

Fischer - 2825; Kamsky - 2780; Reshevsky - 2766; Kaidanov - 2736; Seirawan - 2733; Gulko - 2729; Fedorowicz - 2711; Christiansen – 2707

Ratings, WCC (1999) [World Chess Council]

Kasparov – 2803; Anand – 2750; Kramnik – 2724; Shirov – 2712; Leko – 2693; Gelfand - 2686

Ragozin, Vyacheslav (1908-1962)

In 1944 Ragozin trained with Botvinnik for the USSR Championship. They trainded with a radio going full blast in the room to get accustom to a possibly noisy tournament hall. Ragozin ended up in 14th place out of 17 and blamed his results on the unusual quietness of the tournament hall!

Regan, Kenneth (1959-)

Chess prodigy and International Master who was a master at age 12. He was the first player to be break Bobby Fischer's record of youngest master. He won a Marshall scholarshop and earned his Ph.D. in mathematics at Oxford. He is now an associate professor at the University of Buffalo Department of Computer Science working in complexity theory.

Reggio Emilia

In 1991-92 the first Category 18 tournament and the strongest ever held (average rating was 2676) occurred in Reggio Emilia, Italy. It was won by Viswanathan Anand.

Reinfeld, Fred (1910-1964)

Fred Reinfeld wrote 260 books on chess, checkers, coins, geology, history, and outer space. He wrote over a 100 books on chess alone. He was a master chess player who won the U.S. Intercollegiate Chess Championship, the New York State Championship, the Marshall Chess Club Championship, and the Manhattan Chess Club Championship. He was invited to play in the U.S. Championship but declined. He taught chess at Columbia University and New York University. His chess books include,

100 Instructive Games of Alekhine; The Unknown Alekhine; Botvinnik's Best Games; The Immortal Games of Capablanca; The Fireside Book of Chess; Winning Chess; Chess Strategy and Tactics; Colle's Chess Masterpieces; 51 Brilliant Chess Masterpieces; M. Euwe: From My Games, 1920-1937; Alekhine vs. Bogoljubuw: World Chess Championship 1934; Flohr vs Botvinnik 1933; Chess Traps, Pitfalls, and Swindles; First Book of Chess; How to Improve Your Chess; The Macmillan Handbook of Chess; Hastings 1936-37; Margate, 1935; Warsaw International Chess Team Tournament, 1935; Kemeri Tournament 1937; Semmering-Baden 1937; Keres' Best Games of Chess, 1931-1948; Dr. Lasker's Chess Career; The Art of Chess; The Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice; 35 Nimzovich Games; United States Chess Championship 1948; Two Weeks to Winning Chess; 100 Instructive Games of Alekhine; 1001 Brilliant Ways to Checkmate; 1001 Chess Sacrifices and Combinations; 1001 Ways to Checkmate; 101 Chess Problems for Beginners; Attack and Counterattack in Chess; Beginner's Guide to Winning Chess; Cambridge Springs 1904; Botvinnik, The Invincible; British Chess Masters: Past and Present; Challenge To Chessplayers, A Chess Manual; Chess: Win in 20 Moves or Less; Chess At A Glance; Chess By Yourself; Chess For Amateurs; Chess For Children; Chess For Young People; Chess in a Nutshell; Chess is an Easy Game; The Chess Masters On Winning Chess; Chess Mastery By Question and Answer; A Chess Primer; Chess Quiz; Chess Secrets Revealed; Chess Victory: Move By Move; Complet Book of Chess Openings; Complet Book of Chess Stratagems; Complete Book of Chess Tactics; The Complete Chess Course; The Complete Chess Player; Creative Chess; E.S. Lowe's Chess in 30 Minutes; The Easiest Way to Learn Chess; Eighth Book of Chess: How to Play the Queen Pawn Openings; The Elements of Combination play in Chess; An Expert's Guide to Chess Strategy; Fifth Book of Chess: How to Win When You're Ahead; Fourth Book of Chess: How to Play the Black Pieces; Great Brilliancy Prize Games of the Chess Masters; The Great Chess Masters and Their Games; Great Games by Chess Prodigies; Great Moments in Chess; Great Short Games of the Chess Masters; How Do You Play Chess?; How to be a Winner at Chess; How to Beat Your Opponent Quickly; How to Force Checkmate; Challenge to Chess Players; How to Get More Out of Chess; How to Play Better Chess; How to Play Chess Like A Champion; How to Play Winning Chess; How to Win Chess Games Quickly; The Human Side of Chess; Hypermodern Chess; Improving Your Chess; Second Book of Chess:The Nine Bad Moves, and How to Avoid Them; Instructive and Practical Endings from Master Chess; The Joys of Chess; Lasker's Greatest Chess Games, 1910-1964; Learn Chess From the Masters' Modern Fundamentals of Chess; Morphy Chess Masterpieces; A New Approach to Chess Mastery; Nimzovich: The Hypermodern; Practical Endgame Play; Reinfeld Explains Chess; Reinfeld on the Endgame in Chess; Relax With Chess; The Secret of Tactical Chess; Seventh Book of Chess: How to Play the King Pawn Openings; Sixth Book of Chess: How to Fight Back; Third Book of Chess: How to Play the White Pieces; A Treasury of British Chess Masterpieces; The Treasury of Chess Lore; The Way to Better Chess; Why You Lose

At Chess; Win At Chess; Winning Chess For Beginners; Winning Chess Openings; Championship Chess; Tarrasch's Best Games of Chess; Ventnor City Tournament, 1939.

Religion and chess

Chess was condemned and forbidden by the Eastern Orthodox Church in 1093. The Church stamped out chess in Russia as a relic of heathenism. In 1125 John Zonares, a former captain of the Byzantine imperial guard, became a monk and issued a directive banning chess as a kind of debauchery. In 1128 Saint Bernard of Clairvaux forbade the Order of the Knights Templars of playing chess. In 1195 the rabbi Maimonides included chess among the forbidden games. He declared chessplayers to be unworthy of credence in the courts of law. In 1208 Odo Sully, Bishop of Paris, decreed that chess be banned from the clergy. In 1240 chess was forbidden to the clergy and monastic orders by the Worcester Synod of England. In 1254 King Louis IX, under influence of the Church, issued an edict forbidding chess as a useless and boring game. In 1260 King Henry III instructed the clergy to leave chess alone "on pain of durance vile." In 1291 John Peckman, Archbishop of Cantebury, threatened to put the prior and canons of Norfolk on a diet of bread and water unless they desisted from playing chess. In 1299 the Clemintine Kormch was written containing a series of directions and advice on conduct of priests at ordination. It included forbidding chess play. In 1310 chess was forbidden to the clergy in Germany in the decree from the Council of Trier. In 1322 the Jewish rabbi Kalonymos ben Kalonymos condemned chess in his Eben Bohan. In 1329 chess was banned by the clergy in the Synod of Wurzburg in Germany. In 1375 King Charles V (Charles the Wise) of France prohibited chess in France. In 1380 William of Wykeham, founder of Oxford and Winchester College, included chess among the noxious, inordinate, and unhonest games forbidden to scholars. In 1390 John I of Aragon forbade chess. In 1392 Charles VI (Charles the Well-Beloved) decreed that chess be banned. Soon after, he became insane. In 1405 Johann Huss, famed Bohemian religious reformer, sought repentance for loss of self-control at the chess table. In 1416 the Jews of Forli bound themselves not to play any game of chance for 10 years. Exceptions were made for chess. In 1420 Werner von Orseln, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, abandoned the prohibition of chess on the grounds that chess was a proper amusement for a knight. In 1467 Charles the Bold forbade dice or cards but allowed chess to be played on suitable occasions. In 1495 Pedro Arbues, Dominican member of the Inquisition, ordered victims of persecutions to stand in as figures in a game of living chess. The game was played by two blind

monks. Each time the captured piece was taken, the person representing that piece was put to death. By 1500 chess became a recognized pastime for Jews on the Sabbath and other festivals. In 1549 the Protohierarch Sylvester wrote his Domostroi (Houshold Government). In his chapter on evil living, he stated that those who play chess shall all dwell in hell together, and shall be accursed on earth. In 1551 Ivan IV of Russia banned chess and labeled it a pastime of Hellenic devilry. In Moscow the leading clerics compiled the Stoglav Collection which included the prohibition of chess. In the mid 15th century Saint Teresa, a Spanish conventical reformer, mentioned chess in her religious writings. She used chess to illustrate her meditations about ethics and faith. The Church authorities in Spain proclaimed her patron of chessplayers. In 1570 a church manuscript dealt with the ecclesiastical punishment imposed on chessplayers. The punishment was as follows: "If any of the clergy play chess, he shall be dismissed from his office. If a clerk or layman play, he shall do public penance for two years, and make 200 obediances each day, because the game is derived from the lawless Chaldeans, the priests of idols. It is a temptation of Satan. After the plague of Cremona in 1575, all games were considered primary evils and the cause of all troubles. All games, except chess, were prohibited for a year. In the late 16th century a Russian book on regulations was published forbidding chess. Clergymen associated the game with witchcraft and heresy. In 1649 the Czar Alexei found some players playing the forbidden game of chess. He had them whipped and imprisoned. The Puritans greatly disliked the game and discouraged chess play.

Reshevsky, Sammy (1911-1992)

Born Schmul Rzeszewski in Russian Poland, Sammy Reshevsky came to the United States in 1920. He learned chess at 4 and was giving exhibitions at 5. As a 9-year old, his first American simultaneous exhibition was with 20 officers and cadets at the Military Academy at West Point. He won 19 games and drew one. He toured the country and played over 1,500 games as a 9-year old in simultaneous exhibitions and only lost 8 games. In his early years he did not go to school and his parents ended up in Manhattan Children's Court on charges of improper guardianship. His benefactor was Julius Rosenwald, founder of Sears & Roebuck. He won the U.S. Championship seven times. His first U.S. Championship win was in 1936. His last U.S. Championship win was 1971. In 1981, at the age of 70, he tied for 3rd place in the U.S. Championship. In 1984, at the age of 72, he took first place in a grandmaster tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland. When he died in 1992 of a heart attack he had played 11 of the 13 world champions. He played in 21 U.S. Championships, from 1936 to 1981.

Reti, Richard (1889-1929)

Reti played in both the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian national championship in the same year. He was hit by a street car and taken to a hospital to heal. While in the hospital he contracted scarlet fever, which killed him.

Revolutionary War

On Christmas night, 1776, George Washington crossed the Delaware River at Trenton, capturing 1,000 Hessian mercenaries under the command of Colonel Rahl. This surprise plan might have backfired, had it not been for chess. A loyalist near the American camp knew of the plan and sent his son with a note to warn Colonel Rahl earlier that day. However, the colonel was so engrossed in a game of chess, that he simply put the note into his pocket unread. After the battle, the note was discovered, still unread, in the mortally wounded colonel's pocket.

Rhode Island College

Only school in the United States to offer scholarships to strong chessplayers.

Rice, Isaac (1850-1915)

Inventor of the unsound Rice Gambit. He spent $50,000 subsidizing Rice Gambit events. He was a millionaire, president of the first company to make rubber tires, organized the first taxi service in New York, and one of the earliest developers of the submarine. He was the founder of General Dynamics.

Richardson, Keith (1942-)

Awarded the title of International Grandmaster of Correspondence Chess in 1975, becoming the first British player to be awarded the title of Grandmaster for chess playing.

Robinson, Sir Robert

Won the 1947 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Served as the President of the Royal Society and President of the British Chess Federation in 1950.

Roget, Peter Mark (1779-1869)

Author of ROGET'S THESAURUS and devised the first pocket chess set in 1845.

ROLLING STONE Magazine

In 1986 ROLLING STONE Magazine included a section titled Glamour Couples of the Year. The top choices were 'Fergie and Andy, John and Tatum, Daniloff and Zakharov, Gorby and Raisa, and Karpov and Kasparov.'

Romania

In 1949 the championship of Romania had 105,000 initial entrants. It was finally won by Balanel.

Rosenfeld, Christine

First U.S. correspondence international woman master (1990).

Roshal, Alexander

Editor-in-chief of *64-Chess Review*.

Rossolimo, Nicolas (1910-1975)

Born in Kiev of Greek parents who moved to France, winning the Paris championship ten times, then to the U.S. where he won the U.S. Open in 1955 (a new Buick). He made a record of Russian folk songs, earned a brown belt in judo, and was a taxi driver in Paris and New York City. He played on three U.S. Olympic teams and was on the French Olympic team in 1972. He died in Greenwich village after falling down a flight of stairs. There is some speculation he was murdered.

Rou, Lewis

First known American chess author (1734).

Round Robin

The first round robin chess tournament in which a player played every other player was the London International in 1862. In this event, drawn games had to be replayed until there was a winner.

Royal Game

The first reference to chess as the "Royal Game" appeared in the Reson and Sensuallyte by John Lydgate in 1425.

Rubinstein, Akiba (1882-1961)

Chess master who claimed he studied chess six hours a day, 300 days a year. Another 60 days he spent playing in chess tournaments. The remaining five days he rested. He never ate in public and would not shake hands for fear of germs. He was so paranoid that if a stranger came to his door, he would jump out the window. In 1912 he won five consecutive strong tournaments in one year (Vilna, San Sebastian, Breslau, Pistyan, and Warsaw), a record which has never been surpassed. During World War I, Like Lasker, he invested all his money in German War bonds. He beat Capablanca, Alekhine, and Emanuel Lasker the first time he played them in tournament play. In 1911 at San Sebastian he complained of a fly which kept settling on his forehead and breaking his concentration. After he won the tournament, the tournament director, Jacques Mieses, took him to a leading psycho-neurologist at Munich. The doctor examined Rubinstein and said, "My friend, you are mad. But what does it matter? You are a chess master!" Rubinstein imagined noises in the night:

knockings on the walls. He once burst in the room next door and tried to strangle Richard Reti, believing he was the source of these strange noises. He spent fours years hiding in a sanatorium in Belgium during the Nazi occupation. He was the youngest of 12 children.

Rudge, Mary (1845-?)

Winner of the first Women's International tournament, held in London in 1897.

Rueb, Alexander (1882-1959)

Dutch lawyer who became the first President of FIDE (1924-1949). He owned one of the largest chess libraries in the world until destroyed by aerial bombs in 1945.

Rules

In 1290 Lombard lawyers formulated a rule to govern chess play when players from different countries met. The rule stated: "The game of chess ought to observe the custom of the place in which it is played." Prior to 1853 the rules were to draw for color as well as the first move at the start of the game. Thereafter, the players had the same color pieces throughout the session. One could have the Black pieces and move first. Black was considered to be the lucky chess color. In 1853 George Walker suggested that the players who draw White should have the first move in order to compensate. The first international codification of rules occurred in 1929.

Ruodlieb

A Latin poem written by the monk Froumund vonn Tegernsee in 1030 is the first written reference of chess in German literature.

Russ, William (1833-1866)

Leading American compiler of chess problems in the 19th century. He adopted an 11-year old girl and proposed to her when she turned 21. When she rejected him, he shot her four times in the head, then shot himself twice. She survived, he did not. His chess book, published posthumously, was entitled AMERICAN CHESS NUTS.

Russia

Chess was first introduced in Russia in 820 A.D. The first All-Russian Chess Federation was formed in 1914 with 65 members.

Sadvakasov, Darmen

Winner of the 1998 World Junior Championship, held in India. He is from Kazakhstan.

Saemisch, Friedrich (1896-1975)

Loser of more games of chess on time than any other master. In one tournament he lost all 13 games on time. He once spent 45 minutes before making his first move, got in time trouble and lost. In another event he lost a game on time in 13 moves. The time control was 45 minutes in 2 ½ hours.

Salgado, Rob

Winner of the 1975 and 1983 Golden Knights correspondence chess championship with perfect scores.

Saltsjobaden, Sweden 1948

First Interzonal tournament and won by David Bronstein who survived an assassination attempt on his life. The U.S. was not represented. The two candidates, Isaac Kashdan and Arnold Denker, declined. The USCF raised $1,000 for Kashdan to play, but he felt that would not cover his expenses. Denker would have had to finance the entire journey himself. Seven players represented the USSR in the twenty-man field and five of them finished in the top six places.

Samford Chess Fellowship

A fellowship worth over $32,000 to the most promising junior player in the U.S. Past winners have been Joel Benjamin (1987), Maxim Dlugy (1988), Patrick Wolff (1989), Alex

Fishbein (1990), Ilya Gurevich (1991), Alex Sherzer (1992), Ben Finegold (1993), Gata Kamsky (1994), Josh Waitzkin (1995), Tal Shakad (1996), Boris Kreiman (1997), and Dean Ippolito (1998).

Sanakoev, Grigory

The 12th Correspondence Chess Champion of the World.

Saunders, Elaine

Won the British girls' under 21 title at age 10. She won the British women's championship in 1939 at the age of 13.

Scandals and chess

In 1987 the Zone 11 (East Asia/Australia) Zonal in Jjarkata, Indonesia was cancelled after charges that the Chinese players were throwing games to insure one of their own advanced to the Interzonals. A majority of players refused to play after a Chinese player resigned a drawn game and lost on time to other Chinese players. The player was watching other games and made no attempt to make time control against the front-runner, Xu Jun. FIDE then nullified the tournament. Later, President Campomanes reversed the decision, and ruled that the results would stand

Schiller, Eric

USCF National Master and FIDE international arbiter. Author of over 70 chess books and founder of Chessworks Unlimited. His home page is http://www.chessworks.com/schiller.htm .

Schlechter, Carl (1874-1918)

The most quiet of all grandmasters. Known as the "Drawing Master" as he drew half of his 700 tournament and match games. He starved to death during the war-imposed famine in Central Europe, never mentioning to any of his acquaintances that he needed money or food. He was found in a room without any money, heat or food and died at age 44.

Scholar's Mate

1.e4 e5 2.Qh5 Nc6 3.Bc4 d6 4.Qxf7 mate. In France it is called the Shepherd's mate.

Schlumberger, William (1800-1838)

Strongest player in America from 1826 to 1837. Supported himself by giving chess lessons at the Cafe de la Regence in Paris, earning 4 francs a day. Taught Pierre Saint Amant. The last operator of the Turk.

Schmid, Lothar (1928-)

German grandmaster with the largest private chess library in the world, with over 20,000 chess books. He has served as chief arbiter for Fischer-Spassky 1972, Karpov-Korchnoi 1978, Kasparov-Karpov

1986, and Fischer-Spassky 1992.

Shulz, Don

President of the U.S. Chess Federation.

Schuster, Theodore (1911-1998)

German chess editor who edited his newspaper column in *Stuttgarter Zeitung* for 50 years.

Scrivener, Robert (1881-)

In 1961 Robert Scrivener won the Mississippi State Championship at the age of 80, the oldest state champion.

Scotch Game

An opening name derived from a correspondence game between the English in London and the Scots in Edinburgh, Scotland. However, it was the English who played the Scotch opening!

Second

A player's attendent. The first seconds were for the Lasker-Tarrasch match in 1908. They were allowed to help in preparation of the openings. The first seconds that assisted during adjournments were in the Alekhine-Euwe championship match in 1935.

Seirawan, Yassar (1960-)

First American to beat a reigning world champion. He defeated Karpov in 1982. He was once featured in "Cosmopolitan" magazine as Bachelor of the Month in September 1983. He was born in Damascus, moved to England, then emigrated to the United States in 1967. His 1999 FIDE rating is 2643 and number 33 in the world.

Selenius, Gustavus (1579-1666)

Author of the earliest detailed account of living chess and the earliest German book on the openings in 1616.

Semaphore

In 1868, Georg Carr played chess with a friend five miles away using a telescope and semaphores.

Sevastianov, Vitaly

President of the USSR Chess Federation and the first person to play chess in space

during the Soyuz IX mission in 1970. He invented the Soyuz-Apollo cocktail (25% vodka, 25% gin, 50% brandy). It was designed to put you in orbit. In 1986 he was replaced by Alexander Chikvaidze, a career diplomat.

Shahade, Jennifer

First female to win the US Junior Open.

Shahiludo, de

A Latin poem written by a Winchester monk in 1180. It is the first British reference to chess.

Shaked, Tal

America's youngest Grandmaster and highest rated Junior. He won the World Junior Championship in 1997.

Shakmatny

The Russian word for chess. It was first used by a Serbian nomocanon translated from a Greek source in 1262.

Shannon, Claude

The first person to describe how a computer might be programmed to play chess, in 1948.

Sherwin, James (1933-)

International Master who was the American Chess Foundation (ACF) for over 10 years. He was involved in some Wall Street scandals and was replaced as President of the ACF by Fan Adams, a retired Mobil Corporation executive. Sherwin was tried 4 times for stock manipulation charges. He tried to lift the price of Union Carbide stock shortly before selling a large block of shares. Government prosecutors finally dropped the charges after the apeals court overturned the verdict.

Ships and chess

In 1902 the first chess match between players on different ships at sea was played by passengers on the American liner Philadelphia and the Cunard liner Campania 70 miles away. The moves were broadcast by wireless operators aboard the ships. The match was not concluded since the radio was required for navigational use. In 1962 the first USCF rated event ever held shipboard was won by John Mauer (USS Intrepid Open).

Short games

The shortest game in U.S. championship play was a 5 mover by Shirazi-Peters in 1984.

Shortest Games of Chess

H.Klip - T. Bottema, Dieren 1990
1.e4 f6?! 2.d4 g5?? 3.Qh5 mate 1-0

Mayfield - Trinks, Omaha (US Open) 1959
1.e4 g5 2.Nc3 f6?? 3.Qh5 mate 1-0

Z. Djordjevic - M. Kovacevic, Bela Crkva 1984
1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 c6 3.e3? Qa5+ 0-1 [winning the Bishop after 4...Qxg5]

Norlin - Guraj, Sweden 1974
1.e4 e5 2.f4 Nc6 3.f5? [3.Nf3 is better] 3...Qh4+ 0-1 [if 4.g3 Qxe4+ and 5...Qxh1; if 4.Ke2 Qxe4+ 5.Kf2 Bc5+ 6.Kg3 g5! is strong]

Van Kessel - Rensen, 1990
1.f4 d5 2.h3? e5 3.g4?? [or 3.fxe5 Qh4+ 4.g3 Qxg3 mate] Qh4 mate 0-1

Bill Wall - Jon Walthour, Dayton, Ohio 1983
1.b4 d5 2.Bb2 Nc6?! 3.b5 Nb4? [3...Nb8] 4.a3 1-0 [wins the Knight]

Brinkmann - Gerlach
1.b4 d5 2.Bb2 e6 3.e3 Bxb4?? 4.Bxg7 1-0 [winning the Rook]

H. Lehmann - K. Schulz, Berlin 1950
1.c4 d5 2.cxd5 Nf6 3.e4 Nxe4? [3...c6 is better] 4.Qa4+ 1-0

Gerard Welling - Braamkolk, Netherlands
1.d4 f5 2.e4 g6? [2...fxe4] 3.exf5 gxf5?? 4.Qh5 mate 1-0

Gerard Welling - T. Veugen, Utrecht 1979
1.e4 d6 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c3 Nxe4? 4.Qa4+ 1-0

Jordy Mont-Reynaud - M. Havens, Florida 1990
1.e4 e5 2.Qh5 Nh6? [better is 2...Nc6] 3.Qxe5+ Be7?? [3...Qe7] 4.Qxg7 1-0

Sternenberg - Russo, Sacramento 1993
1.e4 g6 2.d4 f5 3.exf5 gxf5 4.Qh5 mate 1-0

Cunliffe - Friedlander, Pittsburgh 1986
1.g4 e5 2.Bg2 d6 3.c4 Bxg4 4.Bxb7 1-0

J. Spencer - S. Takacs, Dayton, Ohio 1981
1.c4 e5 2.b3 Bc5 3.Nc3 Qf6 4.Bb2 Qxf2 mate 0-1

Combe - Hasenfuss, Olympiad, Folkestone, England 1933
1.d4 c5 2.c4 cxd4 3.Nf3 e5 4.Nxe5 Qa5+ 0-1

A. Gibaud - F. Lazard, Paris 1924
1.d4 Nf6 2.Nd2 e5 3.dxe5 Ng4 4.h3 Ne3 0-1

Agzamov - Veremeichik, USSR 1968
1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.Bf4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5 0-1

Kusin - Warfalamej, Rjasin 1973
1.e3 e5 2.d4 d5 3.Qf3 e4 4.Qf4 Bd6 0-1

Tchinenoff - Maillard, Paris 1925
1.e4 e5 2.f4 Bc5 3.fxe5 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 Qxe4 mate 0-1

Alec Goudreau - Margo Summers, Internet 1996
1.b4 e5 2.Bb2 e4 3.e3 d5 4.Ne2 Bxb4 5.Bxg7 1-0

Fraenkell-Unknown, Helsinki 1934
1.c4 c5 2.Nc3 e6 3.Nf3 Ne7 4.Ne4 f5 5.Nd6 mate 1-0

Suchin-Miroshishenko, Moscow 1979
1.e4 c5 2.c3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.dxc5 Nxe4 5.Qa4+ 1-0
(repeated in Damstaedt-Gierden, Dortmund 1991)

D. Werner-Zelner, St. Martin 1993
Seret-Liedl, Cappelle 1992
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 Nf6 4.Be2 Nxe4 5.Qa4+ 1-0

Amillano-Loeffler, Mar del Plata 1972
1.e4 e5 2.Qh5 Nc6 3.Bc4 g6 4.Qf3 Nd4 5.Qxf7 mate 1-0

D. Morin-Forscutt, Internet 1994
1.e4 g5 2.Nf3 f6 3.d4 c6 4.Ne5 b5 5.Qh5 mate 1-0

Schmitt-Pribyl, Altenssteig 1990
1.Nf3 d6 2.c4 Bg4 3.Qb3 Qc8 4.h3 Bh5 5.Qb5+ 1-0

Farago-Bluimberg, Budapest 1994
1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.Nf3 c6 4.e3 Be6 5.Ng5 Qa5+ 0-1

Schatzle-Batchis, New Jersey 1987
1.d4 e5 2.dxe5 Nc6 3.Nf3 Qe7 4.Bf4 Qb4+ 5.Qd2 Qxb2 0-1

Arnold-Hanauer, Philadelphia 1936
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.d5 Bc5 4.Bg5 Ne4 5.Bxd8 Bxf2 mate 0-1

Gant-Kauschmann, Berlin 1988
1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 Ne4 3.h4 d5 4.Nd2 Qd6 5.c3 Ng3 0-1

Shirazi-Peters,
US Championship (15), Berkeley 1984
1.e4 c5 2.b4 cxb4 3.a3 d5 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.axb4 Qe5+ 0-1

Molinari-Bordais, Postal 1979

1.e4 c5 2.c4 Nc6 3.Ne2 Nf6 4.Nbc3 Nb4 5.g3 Nd3 mate 0-1

Ellinger-Durrant, Postal 1944
1.e4 c5 2.Ne2 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.c4 Nb4 5.Nbc3 Nd3 mate 0-1

Delaney-L. Lopez, Hayward, California 1968
1.e4 e5 2.d3 Bc5 3.Ne2 Nf6 4.Bd2 Ng4 5.f3 Bf2 mate 0-1

Riguad-L. Cooper, Olympiad, Nice 1974
1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.fxe5 Qh4+ 4.g3 Qxe4+ 5.Kf2 Bc5+ 0-1

Sommer-S. Schmidt, Triberg 1984
1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.e5 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 Bc5 5.d3 Qf2 mate 0-1

Nash-J. Jordan, Dayton 1979
1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Kf2 Qh4+ 4.Kf3 Qh5+ 5.g4 fxg3+ 0-1

Shameson-Wall, California 1987
1.Nf3 Nc6 2.g3 e5 3.Bg2 e4 4.Nh4 d5 5.c4 g5 0-1

Bodvarsson-F. Olafsson, Iceland 1947
1.f4 e5 2.fxe5 d6 3.exd6 Bxd6 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.h3 Bg3 mate 0-1

Barney-McCrum, Ohio 1969
Rossetti-Gedult, Paris 1973
1.f4 e5 2.fxe5 d6 3.exd6 Bxd6 4.Nf3 g5 5.h3 Bg3 mate 0-1

Wick-Wall, Okinawa 1971
1.g3 e5 2.Bg2 d5 3.Nh3 Nf6 4.f4 e4 5.e3 Bg4 0-1

Nemet-Knezevic, Yugoslavia 1972
1.g4 d5 2.g5 e5 3.c4 dxc4 4.Na3 Bxa3 5.bxa3 Qd4 0-1

Van Geet-Sande, Postal 1982
1.Nc3 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Nxe4 e5 4.Bc4 Be7 5.Qh5 Nh6 6.d3 1-0

B. Mayer-Wozny, Zalakaros 1991
1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.cxd5 Nxd5 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.Nxd5 1-0

Zilbermintz-Ash, Postal, Telecom 1991
1.d4 f5 2.g4 fxg4 3.h3 Nf6 4.hxg4 Nxg4 5.Qd3 Nf6 6.Rxh7 1-0

Corneliussen-Martin Jensen, Lybdby, Denmark 1991
1.e3 e5 2.c4 c5 3.Nc3 Ne7 4.Nb5 d5 5.Qa4 Bd7 6.Nd6 mate 1-0

Froemmel-Frank, Postal 1987
1.e4 b6 2.d4 Bb7 3.Bd3 f5 4.exf5 Bxg2 5.Qh5+ g6 6.fxg6 1-0

Deming-Cornell, Indiana 1980
1.e4 c5 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Qe2 Ngf6 6.Nd6 mate 1-0

McCrowther-McCann, Scotland 1893
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5 5.Nf5 Nge7 6.Nd6 mate 1-0

Hodova-Pop, Herculane 1994
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 Nf6 4.h3 Nxe4 5.Qa4+ Nc6 6.Qxe4 1-0

Dubois-Coudray, Paris 1989
1.e4 c6 2.c4 d5 3.cxd5 cxd5 4.exd5 Nf6 5.Qa4+ Qd7 6.Bb5 1-0

Nishimura-Marko, Lucerne (ol) 1982
Alekhine-Unknown, Palma de Mallorca (simul) 1935
Keres-Arlamovsky, Szczawno Zdroj 1950
1.e4 c6 2.Nf3 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Qe2 Ngf6?? 6.Nd6 mate 1-0

Krejcik-Takacs, Vienna 1920
1.e4 d5 2.Nf3 dxe4 3.Ng5 Qd5 4.d3 exd3 5.Bxd3 Qxg2 6.Be4 1-0

Dadian-Doubrava, Kiev 1896
1.e4 d6 2.Bc4 Nd7 3.Nf3 g6 4.Ng5 Nh6 5.Bxf7+ Nxf7 6.Ne6 1-0

J. Mont-Reynaud - Costashack, Monterey, CA 1990
1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 a6 4.Bc4 h5 5.Ng5 b5 6.Nxf7 1-0

Wall-Hatfield, Guram 1974
1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 f5 3.Bc4 fxe4 4.Qh5+ g6 5.Qxe5+ Qe7 6.Qxh8 1-0

Wall-Mazrim, Internet 1996
1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 c6 3.Nf3 f6 4.Nxe5 fxe5 5.Qh5+ g6 6.Qxe5+ 1-0

Wall-Stroud, North Carolina 1975
1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Bc5 3.d3 Nc6 4.Nh3 Qh4 5.Bg5 Bxf2+ 6.Kd2 1-0

Hartlaub-Rosenbaum, Frieberg 1892
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 f6 4.Nh4 g5 5.Qh5+ Ke7 6.Nf5 mate 1-0

R. Snyder-J. Ellis, Los Angeles 1972
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d4 Nxe4 5.dxe5 Bc5 6.Qd5 1-0

Holze-Hohlfled, Germany 1983
DeVisser-Jennings, New York 1922
Riis-Evaldsson, Swedish Championship 1992
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Bc4 Be7 5.c3 dxc3 6.Qd5 1-0

Ribeiro-Skinner, Internet 1995
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nd7 4.Bc4 c6 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 1-0

Zapata-Anand, Biel 1988
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 Nf6 4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.Nc3 Bf5 6.Qe2 1-0

Burk-Walthour, Dayton 1982
1.e4 e5 2.f4 f6 3.fxe5 fxe5 4.Qh5+ g6 5.Qxe5+ Ne7 6.Qxh8 1-0

C. Hansen-Rodas, West German Championship 1980
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.Nf3 Bd6 5.c4 Ne7 6.c5 1-0

Iskov-Woge_Nielsen, Copenhagen 1989
1.e4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.e5 d4 4.Nce2 Ne4 5.c3 c5 6.d3 1-0

Bloodgood-Bowlby, Postal 1973
1.g4 d5 2.Bg2 Bxg4 3.c4 c6 4.cxd5 cxd5 5.Qb3 e6 6.Qa4+ 1-0

Lemke-Brumett, New York 1977
1.g4 d5 2.Bg2 Bxg4 3.c4 Nf6 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.Qb3 e6 6.Qa4+ 1-0

D. Johansen-Budde, Wuppertal 1986
1.b3 Nf6 2.Bb2 d5 3.e3 e6 4.f4 g6 5.g4 Bg7 6.Be2 Nxg4 0-1

Brichinova-Alexandrova, Bulgaria 1979
1.b4 c6 2.Bb2 Qb6 3.a3 a5 4.c4 e6 5.c5 Bxc5 6.Bxg7 Bxf2 mate 0-1

Molero-Lootsma, Stockholm 1981
1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.g3 c6 4.d3 d5 5.Bg5 d4 6.Ne4 Nxe4 0-1

Mantia-Trogdon, Dayton 1979
1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e6 3.e4 Nc6 4.Nge2 b6 5.g3 Ne5 6.d4 Nf3 mate 0-1

Venert-Mechkarov, Bulgarian Championship 1970
1.d4 Nc6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nf3 d6 4.Nc3 Bg4 5.d5 Ne5 6.Nd2 Nd3+ 0-1

Pentebre-B. Weber, Olympiad, Siegen 1970
1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Ne4 5.Nxe4 dxe4 6.e3 Qa5+ 0-1

Unknown-Bruning, Berlin 1907
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.Bf4 cxd4 5.Bxb8 dxc3 6.Be5 cxb2 0-1

Plath-Pohl, Postal 1988
1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Nc3 e5 4.Qe2 Qxd4 5.Qxe4 Bb4 6.Bd2 Bxc3 0-1

Wacker-Klein, Eisenberg 1993
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.d5 Bc5 4.Bg5 Ne4 5.Be3 Bxe3 6.fxe3 Qh4+ 0-1

Warren-Selman, Postal 1930
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ne4 4.a3 d6 5.exd6 Bxd6 6.g3 Nxf2 0-1

Dunn-Whiteley, London 1989
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ne4 4.a3 Qh4 5.Be3 Bc5 6.Qd3 Nxf2 0-1

Shuler-E. Hall, US Open 1990
1.d4 Nf6 2.Bf4 c5 3.Nf3 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5 5.Bxe5 Qa5+ 6.c3 Qxe5 0-1

Wall-Buchanan, Winston-Salem 1976
1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 d5 3.e3 e6 4.c4 c6 5.Bd3 dxc4 6.Bxc4 Qa5+ 0-1

De Jesus-Chaves, Manila 1992
1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.Bc4 Nf6 5.e5 Nxe5 6.Nxd4 Nxc4 0-1

Klein-Miagmarsuren, Olympiad, Leipzig 1960
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bd3 Nxd4 0-1

Unknown-Pandolfini, New York 1967
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 a6 5.Bf4 e5 6.Bxe5 Qa5+ 0-1

Metzger-Brandon, USA 1989
1.e4 c6 2.d3 d5 3.Nd2 g6 4.f4 Nh6 5.Ngf3 Ng4 6.Be2 Ne3 0-1

Hejny-Jerabek, Czechoslovakian Championship 1993
1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.d4 exd4 4.e5 d5 5.exd6 Bxd6 6.Qxd4 Bb4+ 0-1

Holsapple-Wall, Dayton 1981
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Nxf7 Qxg2 6.Rf1 Qxe4+ 0-1

Dykes-Somoza, US Open, Columbus, Ohio 1977
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.d3 Bx5 5.Bxc6 dxc6 6.Nxe5 Qd4 0-1

G. O'Brien-LauerSmith, Europe 1995
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 Nxe4 5.Nxf7 Qf6 6.Nxh8 Qxf2 mate 0-1

Lovens-Stafford, Postal 1950
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 Nc6 4.Nxc6 dxc6 5.e5 Ne4 6.d3 Bc5 0-1

H. Christiansen-O. Hansen, Denmark 1968
1.e4 e5 2.f4 Nc6 3.Bc4 exf4 4.Nc3 Qh4+ 5.Kf1 Bc5 6.Nf3 Qf2 mate 0-1

Unknown-Gedult, Paris 1981
1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 c6 4.Qe2 cxd5 5.Qxe5+ Be7 6.Qxg7 Bf6 0-1

Haubrich-G. Orlov, National Open, Las Vegas 1991
1.e4 e6 2.d3 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.g3 dxe4 5.dxe4 Bc5 6.Ngf3 Ng4 0-1

Schnabel-J. Cook, Dayton 1980
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3 dxe4 5.fxe4 Qh4+ 6.g3 Qxe4+ 0-1

Seppelt-Leganki, Berlin 1950
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.exd5 exd5 5.dxc5 Bxc5 6.Ne2 Qb6 0-1

Panzalovic-Dancevski, Cetinje 1990
1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 g6 5.b3 Bg7 6.Bb2 Nxd4 0-1

Mogusar-Trippe, St. Louis 1984
1.f4 e5 2.fxe5 d6 3.exd6 Bxd6 4.b3 Qh4+ 5.g3 Qxg3+ 6.hxg3 Bxg3 mate 0-1

Unknown-Du Mont, England 1882
1.f4 e5 2.fxe5 d6 3.exd6 Bxd6 4.g3 Qg5 5.Nf3 Qxg3+ 6.hxg3 Bxg3 mate 0-1

Short, Nigel (1965-)

The youngest player ever to qualify to play in the British Championship, age 11. He won the British speed championship at age 13 and tied for first in the British Championship at 14. He bacame an International Master at 14 after placing 2nd in the World Junior Championship and a Grandmaster at 19. In 1993 he played Garry Kasparov for the world championship title, but lost. He won the British Championship in 1998.

Showalter, Jackson (1860-1935)

The first official U.S. Chess Champion (1890). He is considered the inventor of the curve ball. His nickname was the Kentucky Lion.

Silans, Chaude de (1919-)

First lady to play in the Men's Olympiad (Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia) in 1950. She played first board reserve for France, winning one game, drawing one game, and losing four games.

Simultaneous play

Karl Podzielny played 575 games simultaneously in 1978. In 30 ½ hours he won 533 , drew 27, and lost 15. Vlastimil Hort played 550 opponents, 201 simultaneously, and lost only 10 games in 1977. The best record for simultaneous play was achieved by Capablanca who played 103 opponents, drew 1 game and won all the rest in Cleveland in 1922. George Koltanowski played 56 consecutive (not simultaneous) blindfold games and won 50, drew 6 in San Francisco in 1960. Janos Flesch played 52 strong players

blindfold, taking 12 hours. He won 31, drew 18 and lost 3 games. The first satellite simultaneous exhibition was between Kasparov against players in London and New York in 1984. In 1988 he played 10 opponents in Australia, Belgium, Canada, England, Italy, Japan, Senegal, Sqitzerland, USA, and USSR, wiining 8, drawing 1, and losing 1. The best simultaneous record is Jude Acers winning all 114 games at a simultaneous exhibition at the 1966 Louisiana State Fair. The worst performance in a simultaneous exhibition is a New Jersey player who invited 180 opponents to play him in 1977. Only 20 showed up and 18 won. Of the two losses, one was to the exhibiter's mother. In 1910 the Austrian master, Josef Krejcik, gave a simultaneous display at Linz on 25 boards and lost every single game. In 1966 at the Havana Olympiad, 380 of Cuba's strongest players played 18 opponents each, a total of 6840 individual boards. In 1984 Kasparov conducted the first satellite simultaneous exhibition, playing chessplayers in London and New York. In 1988 Kasparov played 10 oppenents in Australia, Belgium, Canada, England, Italy, Japan, Senegal, Switzerland, USA, and USSR, winning 8, drawing 1, and losing 1. The world's largest simultaneous exhibition occurred in June, 1997 when 1,194 players competed against 40 top players, including Women's World Champion Susan Polgar, in New York City.

Slowest Move

In 1980 Francisco Trois took 2 hours and 20 minutes to make one move against Luis Santos in Vigo, Spain. That's the slowest single move on record. He only had two possible moves to consider!

Smith, Ken (1930-1999)

In 1954 he won the British Blitz Championship while stationed in England. He was not given a prize because he was not British. In 1983 while playing in the National Open in Las Vegas, Ken Smith won $140,000 at a poker tournament. He once took second place in the World Championship of Poker. He had won the Texas Championship 8 times, the Southwest Championship 7 times, the Southern Open 4 times, the Mexican Championship once, and the British Open once. He had written nine books and 49 articles on the Smith-Morra Gambit, 1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3.

Smyslov, Vassily (1921-)

Became a candidate for the world championship by taking 2nd place at the 1982 Las Palmas interzonal at the age of 61, the oldest candidate ever. In his candidates match with Huebner in Velden, Austria, the match was tied 7-7. To break the tie, both players agreed to use a roulette wheel to select the winner. Huebner's color was black and Smyslov's color was red. The wheel was spun at it came up 0. The second spin saw the ball land in "Red 3" and Smyslov won. He won the first World Seniors Championship in 1991 at the age of 70. Smyslov's father once beat Alekhine in a chess tournament in 1912.

Sneaky Pete

First computer to play in a U.S. Open (Columbus, Ohio in 1977).

South Africa

Banned from FIDE from 1977 to 1992 because of its aprtheid practices. Players participating in South African events have also been banned from FIDE events. Players banned have included Miguel Quinteros, Ledek Pachman, Karl Robatsch, and H. Kestler.

Southern Chess Association

In 1950 an African-American player was invited to the Southern Chess Association's Congress in Durham, NC but then barred because of his color. There was a movement to outlaw the Southern Chess Association from U.S. chess because of this incident.

Space

The first game between space and earth was played on June 9, 1970 by the Soyez-9 crew. Vatily Sevastynov (who later became President of the USSR Chess Federation) and Nikolayev played their ground crew on a specially designed chess set for the weightless environment. The game ended in a draw.

Spassky, Boris (1937-)

First Soviet to compete in a Swiss System tournament, the Canadian Open in 1971. His sister Irena has been the USSR women's champion at checkers several times. His ending against Bronstein in the 1960 USSR Championship was used in the opening sequence of the James Bond film "From Russia With Love".

Spielmann, Rudolf (1883-1942)

His nickname was "The Last Knight of the King's Gambit" because he played this opening so much. In a tournament a spectator carelessly flicked an ash on Spielmann's pants, which caught on fire. He was so absorbed with the game that he failed to notice he was on fire and had to be rescued by onlookers.

Sphynz

A chess problem that appears on the frontpiece of Staunton's THE CHESS PLAYERS HANDBOOK.

Sports Illustrated

It was the August 20, 1962 issue that Fischer wrote his famous article, "The Russians Have Fixed World Chess." He accused the Soviets of cheating and in collusion with each

other at the Curacao Candidates tournament.

Stahlberg, Gideon (1908-1967)

In 1941 Swedish Grandmaster Gideon Stahlberg played 400 games on 20 boards (each loser being replaced by a new player) at Buenos Aires. After 36 hours his score was 364 wins, 14 draws, and 22 losses. He played on 13 Swedish Olympic teams. He was the arbiter of five world championships. He died during a tournament in Leningrad.

Stalemate

The rule regarding stalemate first appeared in Europe in A. Saul's Famous Game of Chesse-Play. In England, the player who gave stalemate lost the game. In Italy and France stalemate counted as a draw. In Spain and Portugal it counted as an inferior win. Some countries didn't even allow it. Finally, in 1807, the London Chess Club laws gave stalemate as a draw and it has remained so ever since.

Stamps, Chess

Over 50 countries have issued a stamp on chess. The US has yet to do so. The first stamp with a chess theme was issued in 1947 in Bulgaria commemorating the Balkan Games. The first chess stamp which protrayed a chess master was issued by Cuba in 1951 when a portrait of Capablanca appeared on their 25 cent stamp. (See Pages 152-153)

Stanley, Charles (1819-1901)

Considered to be America's first chess champion until he lost a match with Paul Morphy. Started America's first chess column which contained the first chess problem published in America.

Star Trek

Kirk and Spock have played chess three times on STAR TREK. Kirk won every game.

Statham, Louis (1907-1983)

Physicist, inventor, philanthropist and American chess patron. He owned the Playboy mansion in Los Angeles before selling it to Hugh Hefner and moving to Lone Pine. His Lone Pine tournaments (1971-1981) became one of the premier events in the US. His interests also included yacht racing, opera singing, and ham radio. At 60 he took up correspondence chess, playing over 40 games at once. He had a doctorate in mathematics and pioneered the use of shock waves in oil exploration. He also contributed to the developement of the artificial heart.

Chess Stamps

Andorra	Brasil	Bulgaria 1	Bulgaria 2	Bulgaria 3	Bulgaria 4
Cuba 1	Cuba 2	Dahomey	Djibouti	Dominican Rep.	Ecuador
Faroyar	Finland	France-1	France-2	Hungary-1	Hungary-2
Hungary-3	Iceland	Iran	Israel-1	Israel-2	Israel-3
Kenya	Mali-1	Mali-2	Mali-3	Mali-4	Monaco
Netherlands-1	Netherlands-2	Niger-1	Niger-2	Niger-3	Romania

Chess Stamps

Continued

Romania-2	Romania-3	Russia-1	Russia-2	Russia-3	San Marino
Surinam	Sweden	Tunisia	Tuvalu	U.A.E.	Ussr-1
Ussr-2	Ussr-3	Wallis	Yemen	Yugoslavia-1	Yugoslavia-2
Yugoslavia-3	Yugoslavia-4 & 5			Misc.-1	Misc.-2

Staunton chess set

The only type of chess set allowed in FIDE events. In the 1978 World Championship match in Baguio, none of the chess sets shown to Karpov and Korchnoi just before the match were of the Staunton pattern. Someone had to drive to Manila to find a Staunton chess set, which arrived just 15 minutes before the clocks were due to be started. The Staunton knight pattern was modelled after the Greek horse of the Eglin Marbles in the British Museum. The name of the standard pattern of chessmen in England before the Staunton pattern was the St. George design.

Staunton, Howard (1810-1874)

Organizer of the world's first international tournament, held in London in 1851. He founded the Chess Player's Chronicle, the first chess magazine in the English language in 1840.

Stein, Leonid (1934-1973)

Three times Soviet champion. He was heading for the European Team Championship in Bath in 1973 when he was found dead of a heart attack in the Rossiya Hotel in Moscow.

Steiner, Herman (1905-1955)

New York champion in 1929, US Open champion in 1942 and 1946, and US Champion in 1948. He died while playing in the California state championship.

Stevenson

Vera Menchik, world woman's champion, married and became Mrs. Stevenson. Sonja Graf, U.S. woman's champion, married and became Mrs. Stevenson.

Stienitz, Wilhelm (1836-1900)

Steinitz took 6th place in the London 1851 tournament. After the tournament, he challenged the 5th place finisher to a match. Steinitz won. It would be another 31 years and 25 matches before anyone could defeat him. He won prize money in every tournament he ever played in except his last tournament, London 1899. The first recognized world champion who won the first official world championship match against Zuckertort in 1886. Steinitz started badly, being 1-4 down, but finally won with a 12.5 - 7.5 score. His daughter sold programs and photographs to spectators during the New York phase of the world championship match to earn a few extra dollars for the family. They couldn't afford a winter coat for her as she stood shivering in the vestibule in the cold January weather. He held the world chess championship for 27 years. After he lost his title, he showed signs of mental illness. He challenged God to a match and occasionally beat Him at chess with pawn odds. He believed he could move chess pieces through mental telepathy. He imagined he could draw energy from the earth and emit

electrical currents. He was once held against his will in an insane asylum in Moscow in 1897. He had the delusion that he was phoning somebody in New York. He was sent to the asylum protesting violently. However, he enjoyed the food and played chess with other inmates. He stayed a week. He died in the East River mental asylum on New York's Ward Island, penniless, in 1900. When he died he left a wife and two small children destitute. He once spit on Blackburne and Blackburne hit him.

Stolen car

A chess set was instrumental in a man retreiving his stolen car. In 1990 Bogdan Szetela noticed a car drive by that looked like his that had been stolen 11 days earlier. But this car had a taxi light on top and "Crescent Cab Co." painted on the side. Spotting a police officer, he told the cop that the cab was his stolen car. Police weren't convinced unti he told them that he left a chess set in the trunk before it was stolen. The police popped the trunk and found the chess set.

Strauss, David (1946-)

First International Master to lose to a computer. In 1986 an experimental Fidelity machine defeated Strauss at the 1986 U.S. Open.

Strazdins, Arkadijs

Won the New Britain, Connecticut chess club championship for 23 years in a row, from 1952 to 1975.

Streisand, Barbra

Fellow student of Bobby Fischer at Erasmus High School in Brooklyn who used to swap MAD comics.

Strike

The first chess strike occured at the 1st All-Russian Chess Olympiad held in Moscow, 1920. The competitors stopped playing halfway through the event and refused to play unless they were given more rations and prize money. Their demands were finally met.

Stroebeck

Village in the Harz Mountains, near Halberstadt, Germany. Legend has it that in 1011 A.D., Henry II of Germany decreed that the Wendish Count of Gungelin be delivered to the Biship of Stroebeck, to be kept in solitay confinement. The captive spent his long hours playing chess by himself, using a chalked-out board on the dungeon floor and chessmen carved from wood. He won his freedom by teaching his guards how to play chess and the game was passed on to their friends and relatives. During World War I the city printed a bill showing Bismark as the world chess master. Every year the town of 2,000 has a chess festival with parades, banners, and a living chess game.

Sturgis, George (1891-1944)

First President of the USCF, elected in 1939. He died while in office after returning from his honeymoon.

Sukaikir

Last writer on the Muslim game of chess. In 1579 he wrote "The fragrence of the Rose: on the Superiority of Chess over Nard (backgammon)."

Sultan Khan, Mir (1905-1966)

Winner of the All-indian championship and in five years he was the winner of the Championship of the British Empire three times and played on top board for England in three Olympiads. He was illiterate and had to learn the rules of chess in Europe, which were differnet than Eastern chess (pawns could only move one square at a time, for example). He couldn't speak English and had to have an attendant write down his score. He was a servant in the household of Colonel Umar Hayat Khan Tiwano, an army officer in charge of the horses for King George V. He defeated Capablanca, Nimzovich, Rubinstein and other top players. He returned to India with his master, living the rest of his life as a farmer. He died of tuberculosis in Pakistan. In 1933 the U.S. chess team from the Olympiad was invited to the home of Sultan Khan's master in London. Sultan Khan was required to wait on everyone as a servant the entire evening. Sultan Khan was invited to play at Moscow 1936, but was too poor to attend.

Suttles, Duncan (1945-)

Canadian Grandmaster who became Canada's 1st correspondence GM in 1982.

Sutton, Willie

Famous bank robber who was arrested by the FBI in 1952. In his possession was HOW TO THINK AHEAD IN CHESS by Horowitz.

Svidler, Peter

Current Russian Champion and winner of three Russian Championships.

SWIFT

The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications. The 2nd SWIFT International in 1987 was the first time Kasparov, Karpov, and Korchnoi competed together. Karpov met Kasparov for the 100th time.

Swindle of the Century

Name given to the Larry Evans-Sammy Reshevsky game at the 1964 US Championship.

Swiss System

Pairing system invented by J. Muller and first used in a chess tournament at Zurich in 1895. George Koltanowski introduced the Swiss System in the United States. The first use of the Swiss system in the United States was the Texas Championship in 1942. The first national event to use the Swiss system was the 1945 U.S. Intercollegiate Championship followed by the 1947 U.S. Open in Corpus Christi. Since 1947 every U.S. Open has been conducted under the Swiss System. The first Swiss System Olympiad was Buenos Aires in 1978.

Szabo, Laszlo (1917-1998)

Hungarian Grandmaster and former Candidate for the World Chess Championship.

Taimanov, Mark (1926-)

Bought a point from Matulovic for $400 at the Palma de Mallorca Interzonal in 1970. When he lost to Fischer 6-0 in Vancouver, British Columbia, he returned to the USSR in disgrace. Normally grandmasters are not searched when crossing the border to the Soviet Union, but Taimanov was asked to open his luggage for examination. They found one of Solzhenitsin's banned books which Taimanov broght from Canada. He was stripped of his title 'Honored Master of Sport' and deprived of his monthly earnings for holding the grandmaster title. Both were returned to him when Fischer also beat Larsen 6-0.

Tal, Mikhail Nekhemyevich (1936-1992)

At a tournament in Poland in 1974, Tal was playing White against Adamski with both players in time trouble. Adamski's flag fell but Tal lost a piece and resigned. At that moment, Tal's wife said, "Black has not yet made 40 moves." A referee intervened and awarded the win to Tal since the flag falling happened before Tal resigned. Adamski appealed but his protest was rejected. Tal won the tournament. Tal's parents were cousins. In 1966 Tal was hit in the head with a bottle in a bar during the 1966 Olympiad in Havana and beaten up. He missed the first five rounds of the Olympics because of his injuries. He won the World Blitz Championship in 1988. In 1972-73 Tal played 86 games without a loss in international competition, winning 47 and drawing 39. He died of kidney failure in Moscow.

Tarjan, James (1952-)

American Grandmaster who got his title in 1976. It was the first GM title for the U.S. in 12 years.

Tamerlane (1336-1405)

The Mongol ruler and conqueror of the 14th century. He considered hunting and chess as the two pastimes worthy of a warrior. He named his son Shahrukh (chess rook).

Tarrasch, Siegbert (1862-1934)

He had the lamest excuse in history for losing a world championship match. After losing to Lasker, he blamed his loss on the influence of sea-air. The match began at Dusseldorf, 100 miles from the coast. In 1918 he won a chess match in which the prize was a kilogram of butter.

Tarrasch was a medical doctor specializing in hypnosis. Tarrasch lost two sons in the early days of World War I.

Tartakower, Saviely (1887-1956)

Grandmaster from France who played for Poland in six consecutive Olympiads although he never lived there nor could speak the language. He once lost five games in a row and was asked why. He replied, "I had a toothache during the first game. In the second game I had a headache. In the third game it was an attack of rheumatism. In the fourth game, I wasn't feeling well. And in the fifth game? Well, must one have to win every game?" He recieved a Doctor of Law degree in 1909. During World War I he was a Leutenant in the Austrian army and was shot in the stomach. During World War II he was a Lieutenant in the Free French Army.

Tattersall, C (1877-1957)

English chess composer and compiler of the first major anthology of endgames, *A Thousand End-Games*, in 1910.

Tchigorin, Mikhail (1850-1908)

Founder of the Russian school of chess. He was the first public chess worker, organizer, and journalist in Russia. His first chess magazine, "Chess Sheet," only had 250 subscribers in all of Russia. From 1878 to 1907 he was considered the best Russian chessplayer. In 1889 he unsuccessfully challenged Steinitz for the world championship in Havana, which ended after 17 games and only one draw. Steinitz had won 10 and lost 6. A month later Tchigorin won America's first international tournament, New York 1889. He took second place in the Hastings 1895 tournament (behind Pillsbury) and won the first three All-Russia tournaments (1899, 1900-01, 1903). At Hastings 1895 he won a ring and a copy of Salvoli's THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CHESS for winning the most Evans Gambits.

Team Names - Chess Teams

Here is a list of team names picked by chess teams in tournament competition.

...KxQ+N: The Simpson Defense

4 Quartz 4 Sale

4.5 Mil Or the Preacher Gets It

9 Inch Pawns on Tour

A Day at the Pawn Races

Aging Chess Nuts (Senior Team)

A Knight in Capablanca

A Little Knight Music

All Chessed Up With No Mates to Go

Altered Mates

A Rook with a View

AT&T True Moves

Attackamania
B2-G2
Bad Bishops
Baked Elasker
Bedtime for Pawnzo
Bent on Larseny
Be Reti With a Crying Tal
Better Bishop Bureau
Billy Jean's Queens
Bishop Tolstoy and his Warrin' Pieces
Board Lords
Bobby Boomers
Bouncing Checks
Boutrous Boutrous Ghali Piece Keepers
Bust Line Developers
C4 Good Rooking Guys
Campo's Hit Squad
Capture in the Ruy
Castle Long Hoppity
Cheap Thought
Check Bouncers
Check This
Chess b4Ne1
Chess is Like a Box of Chocolates
Chess Nuts Roasting on an Open File
Chessperadoes
Closet Queens
Compromising Positions
Dark Horses
Dawn of the Living Pawn
Dead of Knight
Dead Pawns Tell No Tales
Deep Thoughtless
Defrocked Bishops
Diagonally Challenged
Discovered Czechs
Don't Fork the Horse
Don't Throw in the Tal
Dr. Quark and the Passed Pions
E4 Effort
Edwin Moses & the Broad Jumpers
Elo Mates, Arpad or Yours
Fast Draws
Fischermen
Five Easy Pieces
Flying Knights (Air Force team)
Fork You
Four Fits
Four Good Mates
Four Horsemen
Four Knights Looking for a Mate
Four on the Flohr
Four Playing Knights
Friday Knights
From Dusk till Pawn
Future Schach
Gata Winski
Geller's Kids
Give 'em the Bird
Go Ahead, Mate My Day
Got to Rook the Knight Away
Great Sacs All Knight Long
Harharhartarson
Here's Rooking At You
Horse Maneuver
Horsepower
Hyperkanndriacs
I Am Not a Rook
If Rooks Could Kill
I Saw Ehlvest
I.M. Possibles
Invasion of the Pawn Snatchers

Is That a Fianchettoed Bishop Or Are You Just Glad To See Me?

J'Adoubie Brothers

Jack's Rippers

John Paul's Hard On Bishops

Johnnie Cochrane's Contemptable Defense

Joy of Sacs

Kann't b2 Reti for Mating

Karpovbaggers

Khomeini's School of Diplomacy

Kibitz and Blitz

Knight Crawlers

Knight-Knight

Knight Mare on G-Street - Freddie Spikes Back

Knight Mares to Pawnder

Knights of the Crosstable

Knights of the Square Table

Knightstalkers

Kortchnoi's Complaint

Kotov's Napkins

Ladies of the Knight (all female team)

Lein Brains

Let's Get Tactical

Levin Fish

Little Bishop of Horrors

Little Karpov Horrors

Loch Chess Monsters

Lord of the Kings

Master Beaters

Master Maters

Mate is Enough

Material Girls (all girl team)

Maters of the Lost Art

Mating Material (all female team)

Mating's the Best Way to Score

Men Over Board

Michael Rohde the Boat Ashore

Mieses Pieces

Mighty Morphy Pawn Arrangers

Natural Pawn Killers

Navy SEALED Moves

Neon Knights

Nerds of Steel

Never Stale Maters

No Bad Checks

No Bawls (all female team)

No Pawn Intended

Not Reti A'Tal

OJ's Favorite Play: Cut Left, Slash Right

OJ's Forked Bronco

OJ's Queen Sacrifice

Old Indians

On Golden Pawn

One For All and All Four Won

Ouch That Hort

Overdrawn Checks

Overworked and Underpromoted

Pawnographers

Pawn Chop

Pawn Shop

Phi Beta Capa's

Phorque U

Pillsbury Mates It Best

Planned Net of the Prime Mates

Poison Ivory

Poison Pawns

Premature Attack Elation

Queen Louganis and the Rear Entry Divers

Queens for a Day (all female team)

R to D2

Raiders of the Lost Fork

Reagan's El Salvadorian "Piece" Team

Reagan's Peacekeeping Force
Reti for Fine Moves
Reti for Mating
Ripe Ter-Maters
Roasting Chess Nuts
Romanishin the Stone
Rook and Roll
Rook b4 You Leap
Rook, Line and Sinker
Rook of Gilbraltor
Rook Shields
Sac a Big One
Schach Therapy
Scotch on the Rooks
Shake & Mate
Shakmatny Byullet Dodgers
Shallow Blue
Shaq-Mate Magic
Silent Move (by Mel Rooks)
Slaughterhouse 4
Sleepless Knights
Smart Alekhines
Sons of Bishops
Spassky's Drawers
Starcheck: the Wrath of Kann
Stick That Pawn Up Your a-file
Stormy Knights
Sugar Sacs
Take This Pawn and Kramnik
Take This Pawn and Shove It
Tal in the Saddle
Tals From the Crypt
Tarrasch Collectors
Tarrasch Compactors
Tartar-Kower Control League Fights Dzindzi-Vitis
Tarzan and his Mate
Ted Bundy's Fried Liver
Teddy Kennedy's Driving School
The "A" Team
The Fischer Kings
The Four Players
The Gang of Four (Chinese Team)
The Happy Rookers
The Itches: Nimzo-ITCH, Port-ITCH, Saem-ITCH, and Jacques-ITCH
The Ko's: Ben, Gul, Soson, and T
The Polgar Brothers
The Wrath of Pawns
Three Men and a Baby
Throw in the Tal
Tickle Me Elo
Touch Move with Dr. Joycelyn Elders
Toxic Schach Syndrome
Two I.M.s and Two I Aint's
Two Knights, Let It Be Lowenthal
Urine Czech
Walking Tal
War and Piece
We Don't Ivanchuk a Pawn
We're Going to Tarrasch You
Woman on Top (Board)
You Rook Mahvelous

Teeth

A player at a Hastings tournament was clenching his teeth with concentration that he broke his false teeth. He had to forfeit his game to go to a dentist.

Tel Aviv 1964

Site of the 16th Olympiad, which was the first ever held in Asia, and the first time players from all five continents were able to take part in a world gathering.

Telegraph

The first telegraph match was played between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore in 1844, linked by the first American telegraph.

Telephone

The first telephone match was played in 1878 by two players in Derbyshire, England.

Teletype

The first time a tournament game was played by teletype was on Aug 25, 1965 when Bobby Fischer played in the Capablanca Memorial tournament. He played his games by teletype from New York to his opponents in Havana, Cuba.

Tennyson, Lord

President of the British Chess Association.

Theresa of Avila, Saint (1515-1582)

Spanish nun who wrote a devotional work, *The Way of Perfection*, using chess in allegory. In Spain she is considered the patron saint of chess players.

Thomas, George (1881-1972)

British chess champion in 1923, British badminton champion (1920-23), and quarter-finalist tennis player at Wimbledon. His mother was the winner of the first British women's chess championship at Hastings in 1895. He was on the winning doubles team championship at Wimbledon in 1919. He was an internationally ranked squash and table-tennis player. He finished tied for first at Hastings, ahead of Capablanca, Botvinnik, and Lilienthal, all three of whom he defeated.

Thompson, Theophilus (1855-1910?)

First African-American chessplayer.

Tie-breaking

The first tie breaking system used was the Sonnenborn-Berger system at Vienna in 1873.

Time limit

The Anderssen-Kolisch match in 1861 was the first time a time-limit was used. An

hourglass gave each player 2 hours to make 24 moves.

Tombstone

The death date on Alekhine's tombstone, March 25th, is wrong. He died on the night of March 23rd/24th.

Topalov, Veselin (1975-)

Bulgarian Grandmaster. In 1989 he won the world under 14 championship. At age 17 he was a grandmaster. He is one of the top four grandmasters in the world.

Torre, Carlos (1905-1978)

Mexico's first grandmaster. He was once found running down Fifth Avenue in New York completely nude. He was addicted to pineapple sundaes and comsumed 15 a day.

Torre, Eugenio (1951-)

Philippine grandmaster and Asia's first grandmaster. He was once voted one of the ten sexiest sportsment in the Philippines and was featured in a movie.

Tournament

The world's first chess tournament was held at the Royal Court in Madrid in 1575. Polerio and Leonardo defeated Ruy Lopez and Ceron in a series of matches arranged by King Phillip II. The first national tournament held in the U.S. was the American Chess Congress, held in New York in 1857 and won by Paul Morphy. First prize was a silver service valued at $300. The most grueling international tournament ever held was at Jurata, Poland in 1937. The 22 masters had to play 21 games in 14 days with no adjournments. In 1985, 1,251 players entered the World Open in Philadelphia, the most players ever to compete in one tournament at the master level.

Tournaments, Strongest (FIDE ratings)

Tournament	Rating	Winner
Frankfurt 1998	2781	Kramnik
Las Palmas 1996	2757	Kasparov
Linares 1998	2752	Anand
Novgorod 1997	2719	
Dos Hermanas 1996	2715	Kramnik and Topalov
Novgorod 1996	2712	Topalov
Dos Hermanas 1997	2702	Anand and Kramnik

Linares 1997	**2701**	**Kasparov**
Dortmund 1998	**2699**	**Kramnik**
Vienna 1996	**2690**	**Karpov and Gelfand**
Amsterdam 1995	**2690**	**Lautier**
Monaco 1997 (Amber Open)	**2685**	**Anand**
Linares 1994	**2685**	**Karpov**
Hague-Moscow 1948	**2682**	**Botvinnik**
Dos Hermanas 1995	**2681**	**Karpov, Kamsky, and Adams**
Tilburg 1998	**2680**	**Anand**
Linares 1993	**2680**	**Kasparov**
Amsterdam 1996	**2679**	**Kasparov and Topalov**
AVRO 1938	**2677**	**Keres and Fine**
Dortmund 1996	**2676**	**Anand and Kramnik**
Reggio Emilia 1991-92	**2676**	**Anand**
Moscow 1992	**2676**	**Anand and Gelfand**
Amsterdam 1988 (Optibeurs)	**2674**	**Kasparov**
Horgan, Switzerland 1995	**2668**	**Ivanchuk and Kramnik**
Tilburg 1991	**2666**	**Kasparov**
Riga 1995	**2665**	**Kasparov**
Novgorod 1995	**2665**	**Kasparov**
Dortmund 1995	**2665**	**Kramnik**
Dortmund 1992	**2659**	**Kasparov and Ivanchuk**
Linares 1992	**2659**	**Kasparov**
Linares 1991	**2658**	**Ivanchuk**
Amsterdam 1988 (Euwe Memorial)	**2658**	**Short**
Wijk aan Zee 1996	**2656**	**Ivanchuk**
Parnu 1996	**2655**	**Short**
Linares 1995	**2654**	**Ivanchuk**
Groningen 1995	**2653**	**Karpov**
Madrid 1997	**2652**	**Topalov**

Belgrade 1995	**2649**	**Gelfand and Kramnik**
Tilburg 1990	**2643**	**Kamsky and Ivanchuk**
Brussels 1986 (OHRA)	**2637**	**Kasparov**
Skelleftea 1989 (GMA)	**2633**	**Karpov and Kasparov**
Johannesburg 1981	**2629**	**Anderssen**
Bugojno 1986	**2627**	**Karpov**
Reykjavik World Cup 1991	**2627**	**Karpov and Ivanchuk**
Turin 1982	**2627**	**Karpov and Anderssen**
Linares 1990	**2627**	**Kasparov**
Budapest 1950	**2626**	**Bronstein and Boleslavsky**
Zurich Candidates 1953	**2622**	**Smyslov**
Montreal 1979	**2622**	**Karpov and Tal**
St. Petersburg 1914	**2620**	**Lasker**

Trade Union

The 1936 USSR Trade Union Chess Championship had 700,000 entries!

Trading with the Enemy Act

Charge in which the U.S. State Department charged Bobby Fischer for violating because he played chess against Boris Spassky in Yugoslavia in 1992, giving Yugoslavia positive exposure. For that reason, Bobby Fischer has not returned to the United States for fear of arrest.

Troitzky, Alexy (1866-1942)

Founder of the modern endgame study composition.

Trotsky, Leon

His real name was Bronstein and his father was named David Bronstein. Trotsky was an avid chessplayer.

Tuggle, Jesse (1928-1991)

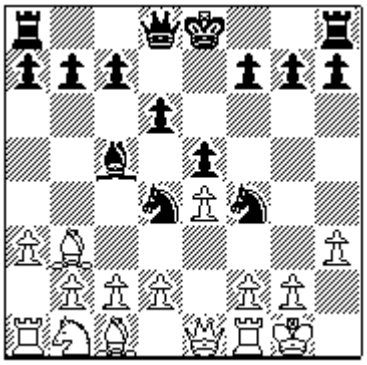
Most active USCF player from 1985 to 1990. In 1988 he played a record 771 rated games. From 1985 to February, 1991 he played over 3,400 tournament rated games.

Turk

Nickname of the first automation. Made by Wolfgang von Kempelen in 1789. It was later bought by Napoleon's stepson, Eugene de Beauharnais, for the sum of 30,000 francs, simply in order to learn the secret of its operation. A former operator, Mouret, sold the secret of its operation to a French magazine 65 years later. J.N. Maelzel bought the Turk from von Kempelen and took it around various cities in the United States. At its first appearance in Baltimore, two boys hiding on the roof overlooking the Turk discovered a man getting in and out of the machine. An articles appeared immediately in the *Baltimore Gazette*, exposing Maelzel's trickery. Edgar Allan Poe analyzed how the "machine" worked in April, 1836 and wrote an article exposing the machine in *Southern Literary Messenger*. The Turk was destroyed by a fire at the museum of Philadelphia in 1856,

Napoleon - The Turk (Allgaier), Schoenbrunn 1809

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ne2 Bc5 5.a3 d6 6.O-O Bg4 7.Qd3 Nh5 8.h3 Bxe2 9.Qxe2 Nf4 10.Qe1? [10.Qg4 is best] 10...Nd4 [threatening 11...Nxc2] 11.Bb3? [11.Qd1 is better]



11...Nxh3+ [better is 11...Nf3+, winning the Queen since 12.gxf3 Qg5+ 13.Kh1 Qg2 is mate] 12.gxh3 Nf3+ 13.g3 Nf3+ 14.Kg2 Nxe1+ 15.Rxe1 Qg4 16.d3 Bxf2 17.Rh1 Qxg3+ 18.Kf1 Bd4 19.Ke2 Qg2+ 20.Kd1 Qxh1+ 21.Kd2 Qg2+ 22.Ke1 Ng1 23.Nc3 Bxc3+ 24.bxc3 Qe2 mate 0-1

Turer, Abe (1924-1962)

Chess master who was killed after being stabbed nine times in the back by a fellow employee, Theodore Smith, at CHESS REVIEW. Abe had been working there for two weeks. The assailant had been released from an asylum and claimed that Abe Turner was a Communist spy and had to be killed on orders from the Secret Service.

Turtel, Evan (1972-)

At age 9 he became the youngest player to beat a master when he defeated Alan Williams (2322) at a chess tournament in New York City. Turtel's rating at the time was 1605.

Twin

Chess problem equivalent of two separate, though related, problems, most often shown on one diagram.

Uganda

The Ugandan chess team showed up at Lugano, Switzerland instead of Lucerne, Switzerland for the 1982 chess olympiad. The Olympiad was held in Lugano in 1968.

Univac computer

In 1948 the Univac (universal automatic computer) was advertised as the strongest computer in the world. So strong, that it could play chess and gin rummy so perfectly, that no human opponent could beat it.

University

The first university to offer a course on chess was Moscow University in 1965. 2,000 students signed up for the course.

Uregel, Count

His will, written in 1008, bequething his chessmen to a church, is the first reference to chess in Europe.

U.S. Championship

The first official U.S. championship did not occur until 1936. It was won by Sammy Reshevsky.

U. S. Championship - Men

DATE	WINNER	CITY/STATE
1840-1845	Rousseau	
1845-1857	Stanley	
1857-1871	Morphy	
1871-1876	Mackenzie	
1876	Mason	
1877-1887	Mackenzie	
1888	Showalter	Cincinnati, OH
1890	Showalter	St Louis, MO

1891	Lipschutz	Lexington, KY
1892-1894	Showalter	
1894	Hodges	
1895-1897	Showalter	
1897-1906	Pillsbury	
1909-1936	Marshall	
1. 1936	Reshevsky	New York, NY
2. 1938	Reshevsky	New York, NY
3. 1940	Reshevsky	New York, NY
4. 1942	Reshevsky, Kashdan	New York, NY
5. 1944	Denker	New York, NY
6. 1946	Reshevsky	New York, NY
7. 1948	Steiner	New York, NY
8. 1951	Evans, Steiner	New York, NY
9. 1954	Bisguier	New York, NY
10. 1957/58	Fischer	New York, NY
11. 1958/59	Fischer	New York, NY
12. 1959/60	Fischer	New York, NY
13. 1960/61	Fischer	New York, NY
14. 1961/62	Evans	New York, NY
15. 1962/63	Fischer	New York, NY
16. 1963/64	Fischer	New York, NY
17. 1965	Fischer	New York, NY
18. 1966/67	Fischer	New York, NY
19. 1968	Evans	New York, NY
20. 1969	Reshevsky	New York, NY
21. 1972	Byrne, Kavalek, Reshevsky	New York, NY
22. 1973	Kavalek, Grefe	El Paso, TX
23. 1974	Browne	Chicago, IL
24. 1975	Browne	Oberlin, OH
25. 1977	Browne	Mentor, OH
26. 1978	Kavalek	Pasadena, CA
27. 1980	Browne, Christiansen, Evans	Greenville, PA
28. 1981	Browne, Seirawan	South Bend, IN
29. 1983	Christiansen, Dzindziashvili, Browne	Greenville, PA

30. 1984	Alburt	Berkeley, CA
31. 1985	Alburt	Estes Park, CO
32. 1986	Seirawan	Estes Park, CO
33. 1987	Benjamin, deFirmian	Estes Park, CO
34. 1988	Michael Wilder	Cambridge Springs, PA
35. 1989	Seirawan, Dzindzihashvili, Rachels	Long Beach, CA
36. 1990	Lev Alburt	Jacksonville, FL
37. 1991	Kata Kamsky	Los Angeles, CA
38. 1992	Patrick Wolff	Durango, CO
39. 1993	Shabalov and Yermolinsky	Long Beach, CA
40. 1994	Boris Gulko	Key West, FL
41. 1995	Patrick Wolff (tb), N. deFirmian, A. Ivanov	Modesto, CA
42. 1996	Yermolinsky	Parsippany, NJ

U.S. Chess Federation (USCF)

Formed in 1939 after the American Chess Federation merged with the National Chess Federation. George Sturgis was the first USCF President. Dues were $1 a year. The first publication of CHESS LIFE, the official USCF magazine.

U.S. Hall of Fame

The Chess Hall of Fame members include Paul Morphy, Robert Fischer, Reuben Fine, Frank Marshall, Isaac Kashdan, Geroge Koltanowski, Harry Pillsbury, Sammy Reshevsky, Sam Loyd, William Steinitz, Arpad Elo, Hermann Helms, I.A. Horowitz, Hans Berliner, John Collins, Arthur Dake, Arnold Denker, Gisela Gresser, Geroge Mackenzie, Pal Benko, Victor Palciauskas, Arthur Bisguier, Larry Evans, Robert Byrne, Ed Edmondson, and Fred Reinfeld.

U.S. Junior Championship

Walter Browen won the first invitational U.S. Junior Chess Championship in 1966.

U.S. Open

The first U.S. Open chess championship was held in Minnesota in 1900. In 1955 the first place prize at the U.S. Open in Long Beach was a new Buick. It was won by Nicolas Rossolimo.

USSR

In 1922 there were 1,000 registered chessplayers in the Soviet Union. In 1924 the Russian

state took over control of chess with the formation of the All-Union Chess Section of the Supreme Council for Physical Culture. In 1929 there were 150,000 players. In 1934 there were 500,000 players. In 1966 there were 3,540,000 players. In the 1990s there are over 5 million chess players in the USSR.

Vajda, Arpad (1896-1967)

Champion of Hungary and International Master. He died as a result of a gas leak in a faulty oven.

Valdiviesco, Don Antonio de (?-1550)

Bishop of Nicaragua who was assassinated while playing chess in his church.

Vasavadatta

A Sanskrit romance written by Subandhu in 590. It is the first written evidence of a form of chess.

Vaughan, Stan (1956-)

Record-holder for the most simultaneous correspondence chess games. In 1988 he was playing 1,124 postal games.

Velimirovic, Dragoljub (1942-)

Nicknamed the Yugoslavian Tal.

Veresov, Gavril (1912-1979)

Champion of Belorussia who was Captain of the Guards and wounded several times during World War II. He arrived from the front lines to play in the 1944 USSR National Championship in Moscow.

Vergani, Beniamino

Champion of Italy who played in Hastings, 1895. He ended up in last place and only scored 3 points out of 21. He was so thoroughly disgusted with his game that he never played in a masters' tournament again.

Vetula, The

A 13th century Latin poem in which the invention of chess is attributed to Ulysses at the siege of Troy.

Vicent, Francesch

Author of the oldest book on chess openings, published in Spain in 1495.

Video Cassette

The first video chess cassette starred Orson Welles, Yasser Seirawan, and Larry Christiansen, in 1983. Welles was the narrator of the two-hour cassette.

Vidmar, Milan (1885-1962)

Yugoslavia's first Grandmaster (1950). He was an electrical engineer.

Voltaire (1694-1778)

French philosopher and writer who was an enthusiastic chess player. He played a correspondence gamw with Frederick the Great of Prussia.

Vukcevich, Milan (1937-)

International Master nominated for the Nobel prize in Chemistry. He emigrated to Ohio from Yugoslabvia. He took third place in the U.S. Championship 1975. He is a professor of metallurgy. He was the first Grandmaster of Chess Composition from the United States. There is only one other Grandmaster of Chess Composition from the US, Toma Garai.

Wade, Robert (1921-)

International master who played a simultaneous exhibitionagainst 30 Moscow schoolchidren in 1951 and didn't win a single game. He lost 20 games and drew 10 after 7 hours of play. He has won the New Zealand championship three times and the British championship twice (1952 and 1970). He was awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for his services to chess in 1979.

Waldowski, Paul

Winner of the 1983 Nebraska invitational championship and the state amateur championship. Both events were held the same weekend.

Walker, George (1803-1879)

Writer of the first chess column to appear in a magazine, the Lancet, in 1823. Editor of England's first chess magazine, The Philidorian, in 1837. Established the custom of recording games.

Walking ECO

The nickname of Semyon Furman, grandmaster and successful trainers to many young Soviet masters.

Wall, Tim

Editor of the British Chess Magazine.

Wall, William (1951-)

Chess author (26 books) and organizer. Only person to be president of two state chess associations at the same time. In 1980 he was elected President of the Ohio Chess Association while still President of the North Carolina Chess Association.

Weinstein, Norman (1950-)

Killed an 83-year old man in a nursing home - the first murder by a master. He his serving a life sentence.

Weinstein, Raymond (1941-)

Winner of the 1958 U.S. Junior Championship. His cousin is Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier. He played on two U.S. Olympiad teams and became an International Master.

Whitaker, Norman (1890-1975)

Lawyer and International Master. He tied for the U.S. Open Championship in 1923. He received $100,000 from Charles Lindbergh on a promise to return the Lindbergh baby. It was a scam in which he went to prison for five years. The money was never found. He served several other prison sentences for other scams. He spent 18 months in Alcatraz. As soon as he got out, he traveled to Corpus Christ, Texas to participate in the US Open Chess Championship, which he almost won.

White, John (1845-1928)

Founder and donor of the world's largest chess library located in Cleveland, Ohio. There are over 100,000 volumes of chess books and magazines in the collection.

Whiteman, Paul (1891-1967)

Known as the King of Jazz and leader of dance and concert orchestras. He was the creator of "symphonic jazz" for popular audiences. He was a fanatic chess player along with the rest of his orchestra who played during intermissions.

Winslow, Elliot

American International Master who became a backgammon professional and moved to Copenhagen.

Winter committee

A committee formed to support British champion William Winter's drinking habit during the London international tournament in 1927. They raised over $300 so he could drink and win the event. In the first three rounds he beat Reti, Nimzovich, and Colle while intoxicated. However, he spent all the funds on booze in the first 3 days. The Winter committee couldn't raise anymore money. Winter arrived sober for each game after the 3rd round and lost every game.

Winter, William (1898-1955)

A nephew of James Barrie who wrote Peter Pan and two-time British champion. He had been an active Communist Party organizer and was once sentenced to 6 months in jail for sedition. Winter became a chessplayer after his doctor told him to give up politics. He probably played the only game in master chess that it would have been more profitable to draw or lose than to win. A draw or loss would have qualified him for special awards to non-prizwinners in the London 1927 tournament, which was in excess of 7 English pounds more than his 6th place prize.

Wolff, Patrick (1968-)

The 1992 US Chess Champion and the 1995 US Chess C0-Champion.

Women and chess

The first mention of a woman chessplayer comes from an Islamic correspondence between Harun ar Rashid and Nicephorus in 802 A.D. Harun wrote that he purchased a slave girl noted for her skill at chess. The first women's tournament was organized by the Sussex Chess Association in 1884. A chess club for lady players lasted in New York from 1894 to 1949. There are five women who holds the men's Grandmaster title: Nona Gaprindashvili, Maya Chiburdanidze, Zsuzsa Polgar, Judith Polgar, and Pia Cramling.

World Chess Champions

SHATRANJ (EARLY CHESS)

Jubair, Sa'id bin	**0700-0714**
al-Kufi, Jabir	**0818**
Khata'i, Rabrab	**0818**
Na'am, Abu'n	**0818**
ar-Rumi, al-Aldi	**0835-0848**
al-Razi -Mawardi	**0848**
Abu Bakr	**0900-0905**
as-Suli,	**0905-940**
Lajal, Abu'l-Faraj	**0940-0970**
Ahmad, Abu-l-Fath	**1100**
at-Tabrizi, Ala'Addin	**1390**

UNOFFICIAL

Lopez, Ruy	**1560-1575**
Cutri, Giovanni Leonardo	**1575-1587**
Boi, Paolo	**1587-1598**
Salvio, Alessandro	**1598-1621**
Greco, Gioacchino	**1621-1634**
Selenus, Gustavus	**1634-1666**

de Kermeur, Legall	**1730-1747**	
Philidor, Francois	**1747-1795**	
Deschapelles, Alexandre	**1798-1824**	
Bourdonnais, Louis de la	**1824-1840**	
Staunton, Howard	**1843-1851**	
Anderssen, Adolf	**1851-1858**	
Morphy, Paul	**1858-1859**	
Anderssen, Adolf	**1859-1866**	
Steinitz, William	**1866-1886**	**beat Anderssen, Zukertort)**

OFFICIAL

Steinitz, William	**1886-1894**	**beat Zukertort, Tchigorin, Ginsberg**
Lasker, Emanuel Janowski, Schlechter	**1894-1921**	**beat Steinitz, Marshall, Tarrasch,**
Capablanca, Jose	**1921-1927**	**beat Lasker**
Alekhine, Alexander	**1927-1935**	**beat Capablanca, Bogoljubov**
Euwe, Max	**1935-1937**	**beat Alekhine**
Alekhine, Alexander	**1937-1946**	**beat Euwe**
Botvinnik, Mikhail	**1948-1957**	**beat Bronstein, Smyslov**
Smyslov, Vassily	**1957-1958**	**beat Botvinnik**
Botvinnik, Mikhail	**1958-1960**	**beat Smyslov**
Tal, Mikhail	**1960-1961**	**beat Botvinnik**
Botvinnik, Mikhail	**1961-1963**	**beat Tal**
Petrosian, Tigran	**1963-1969**	**beat Botvinnik**
Spassky, Boris	**1969-1972**	**beat Petrosian**
Fischer, Bobby	**1972-1975**	**beat Spassky; forfeited title in 1975**
Karpov, Anatoly	**1975-1985**	**beat Korchnoi, Kasparov**
Kasparov, Garry	**1985-1993**	**beat Karpov; split to PCA in 1993**
Karpov, Anatoly Anand (1998)	**1993-**	**beat Timman (1993) , Kamsky (1996),**

PCA

Kasparov, Garry	**1993-**	**beat Anand (1995)**

World Championship Matches

Champion /Challenger	+	=	-	Date	City
1. Steinitz/Zukertort	10	05	05	1886	NY, St Louis, New Orleans
2. Steinitz/Tchigorin	10	01	06	1889	Havana
3. Steinitz/Gunsberg	06	09	04	1890/1	New York
4. Steinitz/Tchigorin	10	05	08	1892	Havana
5. Steinitz/Lasker	05	04	10	1894	NY, Philadelphia, Montreal
6. Lasker/ Steinitz	10	05	02	1896/7	Moscow
7. Lasker/Marshall	08	07	00	1907	NY, Philadelphia, Memphis, Chicago, Baltimore
8. Lasker/Tarrasch	08	05	03	1908	Dusseldorf, Munich
9. Lasker/Schlechter	01	08	01	1910	Vienna, Berlin
10. Lasker/Janowski	08	03	00	1910	Berlin
11. Lasker /Capablanca	00	10	04	1921	Havana
12. Capablanca /Alekhine	03	25	06	1927	Buenos Aires
13. Alekhine/Bogoljubov	11	09	05	1929	Germany, Holland
14. Alekhine/Bogoljubov	08	15	03	1934	Germany
15. Alekhine/Euwe	08	13	09	1935	Holland
16. Euwe/Alekhine	04	11	10	1937	Holland
MATCH-TOURNAMENT BOTVINNIK	10	8	2	1948	The Hague, Moscow
17. Botvinnik /Bronstein	05	14	05	1951	Moscow
18. Botvinnik /Smyslov	07	10	07	1954	Moscow
19. Botvinnik /Smyslov	03	13	06	1957	Moscow
20. Smyslov/Botvinnik	05	11	07	1958	Moscow
21. Botvinnik /Tal	02	13	06	1960	Moscow
22. Tal/Botvinnik	05	06	10	1961	Moscow

23. Botvinnik /Petrosian	**02**	**15**	**05**	**1963**		**Moscow**
24. Petrosian /Spassky	**04**	**17**	**03**	**1966**		**Moscow**
25. Petrosian /Spassky	**04**	**13**	**06**	**1969**		**Moscow**
26. Spassky /Fischer	**03**	**11**	**07**	**1972**		**Reykjavik**
FISCHER DEFAULTS, KARPOV BECOMES WORLD CHAMPION IN 1975						
27. Karpov/Kortchnoi	**06**	**21**	**05**	**1978**	**Baguio City**	
28. Karpov/Kortchnoi	**06**	**10**	**02**	**1981**		**Merano**
29. Karpov/Kasparov	**05**	**40**	**03**	**1984/5**		**Moscow**
30. Karpov/Kasparov	**03**	**16**	**05**	**1985**		**Moscow**
31. Kasparov/Karpov	**05**	**15**	**04**	**1986**		**London, Leningrad**
32. Kasparov/Karpov	**04**	**16**	**04**	**1987**		**Seville**
33. Kasparov/Karpov	**04**	**17**	**03**	**1990**		**New York, Lyon**
FIDE FORFEITS KASPAROV AND SHORT AS WORLD CHAMPION AND CHALLENGER						
34. Karpov/Kamsky	**06**	**09**	**03**	**1996**		**Elista, Russia**
35. Karpov/Anand	**04**	**02**	**02**	**1998**		**Lausanne, Switzerland**
PCA WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP						
01. Kasparov/Anand	**04**	**13**	**01**	**1995**		**New York**

World Championship Records

Fewest draws - 1 (Steinitz-Tchigorin, 1889).

Greatest comeback - Steinitz overcame a 1-4 defeat against Zukertort to win in 1886.

Last to end in checkmate - 1886.

Last to have a game lost on time - 1958.

Last to end in stalemate - 1978.

Longest game - 124 moves (Korchnoi-Karpov, 1978).

Longest match - 48 games (Karpov-Kasparov, 1984-85).

Most draws in one match - 40 (Karpov-Kasparov).

Most career games - 157 (Botvinnik).

Most money - $500,000 (Korchnoi-Karpov, Buganio).

Most number of matches - 8 (Lasker).

Most wins in one match - 11 (Alekhine-Bogo, 1929).

Most career wins - 52 (Lasker).

Shortest win - 19 moves (Steinitz-Zukertort).

Most consecutive draws - 17 (Karpov-Kasparov).

Most number of moves - 1647 (Karpov-Kasparov).

Most days - 159 (Karpov-Kasparov).

The largest age discrepancy of any world championship play is 32 years when Emanuel Lasker, 26, played Steinitz, 58.

The youngest world champion - Gary Kasparov at 22.

Oldest - Wilhelm Stientiz who defeated Tchigorin at 56.

Most active - Karpov, who played in 32 individual tournaments and 8 team tournaments. We won or tied for first in 26 of those tournaments. That is twice as many as the second most active player, Alekhine, who played in 16 tournaments during his world championship reign.

Most tournament games while titleholder - Karpov, with 454 games. That compares to second place Petrosian's 265 games.

World Open

The 1983 World Open in New York saw a 5-way tie: Spraggett, Quinteros, Shirazi, Bass, and Zaltsman. Not one was a single U.S. born winner.

World War II

Prominant chess players lost in World War II include Ilyin-Genevsky, Riumin, S. Weinstein (President of the Leningrad chess club and a trainer of Botvinnik), Rabinovich, Troitzky, Belavenets, Kubbel, Henrich Wolf, Vera Menchik, Olga Menchik, V. Petrov, Junge, Przepiorka, Treybal, Steiner, Votruba, Appel, H. Friedman, A. Frydman, Lowekl, Szpiro, Kremer, Kolski, Regedzinski.

World Youth Team Championship

The first official FIDE world championship event ever held in the United States was the World Youth Team Championship held in Chicago in 1983.

Worst scores

O'Sullivan of Ireland only scored ½ point out of 13 in the 1947 European Zonal at Hilversum.

Wyller, Robert

In 1948 Robert Wyller of Glendale, California was playing 1001 correspondece games at once.

Xie Jun (1970-)

Former world woman chess champion. She lost her title to Zsuzsa Polgar in 1996. Xie Jun is from China. In 1991 she defeated Maya Chiburdanidze of Russia who had been the women's world chess champion for 13 years. This ended a 41 year Soviet dominance in women's chess.

Xie Xiaxun

Winner of the first Chinese chess tournament in 1918. He lived to over 100 years old and credited his longevity to Chinese chess. He was vice chairman of the Shanghai Chess Association and is credited for bringing western chess to China.

Yanofsky, Daniel Abe (1925-)

Polish born Canadian lawyer and Grandmaster (1964) who was the first Grandmaster in the British Commonwealth. He won the Canadian championship 8 times, won the US Open in 1942, and the British Championship in 1953. He has been the mayor of a suburb of Winnipeg.

Yates, Frederick (1884-1932)

Six-time British champion. A leak from a faulty gas pipe killed him while he was asleep. He had just finished a 16 game simultaneous exhibition in London.

Yeltsin, Boris

Russian President who founded the Sverdlovsk Chess Club.

Yermolinsky, Alex (1958-)

US Grandmaster (1992). US Champion in 1993 and 1996.

Yermolinsky

Yogurt

A yogurt brought to Karpov during the world championship match with Korchnoi brought a protest. A suitable choice of color or flavor could have conveyed advice.

Yugoslavia

In 1271 Svetoslav Surinj beat the Venetian Doge, Peter II, in a chess match and won the right to rule the Dalmation towns of Yugoslavia. A chessboard appears in the Croation coat of arms.

Youngest Grandmasters

Etienne Bacrot - 14 years, 2 months

Peter Leko - 14 years, 6 months

Judit Polgar - 15 years, 5 months (150 days)

Bobby Fischer - 15 years, 6 months, 1 day

Youngest USCF Master

Nakamura, Hikaru - 10 years, 79 days

Vinay Bhat - 10 years, 5 months

Jordy Mont-Reynaud - 10 years, 6 months

Stewart Rachels - 11 years, 10 months

Ilya Gurevich - 12 years, 3 months

John Jarecki - 12 years, 6 months

Jon Litvinchuk - 12 years, 7 months

John Viloria - 12 years, 12 months

Kata Kamsky - 13 years, 2 months

Joel Benjamin - 13 years, 3 months

Bobby Fischer - 13 years, 5 months

Yusupov (Alemania)

Yusupov, Artur (1960-)

In 1991 Grandmaster Yusupov was shot and seriously injured in a burglary attempt in Moscow.

Zaitsev, Alexander (1935-1971)

Russian Grandmaster (1967) who died of a blood clot after having a leg lenthened.

Zapata, Alonso (1958-)

Columbia's first grandmaster.

Zero Scores

Walter Stephens scored 0-11 in the 1945 US Amateur Ch. Mrs. H. Cobbold scored 0-8 in the 1951 British Championship.

Znosko-Borovsky, Eugene (1884-1954)

Russian player of International Master strength. He fought and was wounded in both the 1905 Russo-Japanese war and World War I. He also fought for the White forces during the Russian revolution and was evacuated to France.

Zugswang, The Immortal

Game between Saemisch and Nimzovich, Copenhagen 1923.

Zuckerman, Bernard (1943-)

International Master who was playing in the 1975 Cleveland International when a spectator became loud. Zuckerman (Zook the Book) told him to shut up. When that didn't work, he hurled a captured bishop at the spectator. Zuckerman was reprimanded for his "unsportsmanlike" conduct.

Zukertort, Johannes (1842-1888)

Chess master, physician, pianist, magazine editor, music critic, linguist, swordsman and marksman. He was fluent in English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Russian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Turkish, Danish, and Polish. He was decorated for gallantry 9 times in three Prussian wars with Denmark, Austria, and France and was once left for dead. He could play 16 chess games blindfolded. He edited a political magazine and several chess magazines. He was one of the best dominoes and whist players in the world. He was a leading spokeman for prison reform. He studied chemistry, physiology, philology, and theology with distinction. In 1878 he won a major

tournament in Paris. The first place prize consisted of a Sevres vase, worth over 5,000 francs, and was given to him by the President of France. He sold it three days later in a pawn shop for about half the value. He had a stroke at Simpson's chess club while playing chess for a shilling and died the next day.

Zurich Chess Club

Oldest chess club in Europe, founded in 1809.

Zweig, Stefan (1881-1942)

Austrian biographer and novelist. He committed suicide in Brazil in 1942 out of a sense of loneliness. His last novel, 'The Royal Game' was published posthumously in March, 1944. The novel is about a Yugoslav idiot-savant who become chess champion of the world. He plays a Dr. B who recently escaped from a prison hospital after being tortured by the Nazis. Dr. B studied chess in prison to prevent going insane.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Bill Wall was born in 1951. He learned chess from his parents when he was a young teenager. During high school in Tacoma, Washington, he was top board and president of the chess club. He was the top junior player of the Tacoma Chess Club in 1969. He attended Northrop University in Inglewood, California and was Chess Club President and played on board two. In 1970 he enlisted in the Air Force and won the base chess championships at Lackland AFB and Sheppard AFB, Texas during that year. From 1971 to 1974, he won the base chess championships in Okinawa, Thailand, and Guam. In 1975 he was Vice Chairman of the Southern Chess Administration and directed several chess tournaments throughout the South. From 1976 to 1978 he was the Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Chess Association. From 1977 to 1982 he was a delegate to the U.S. Chess Federation. In 1977 he was the President of the Lenoir Rhyne College Chess Club and played Board 1. From 1978 to 1980 he was the President of the North Carolina Chess Association and co-editor of *the Carolina Gambit*. From 1980 to 1982 he was the President of the Ohio Chess Association. From 1980 to 1984 he was editor of the *Dayton Chess Club Review*. From 1982 to 1983 he was the Secretary of the Ohio Chess Association and co-editor of the *Ohio Chess Bulletin*. From 1982 to 1984 he was the President of the Dayton Chess Club. From 1985 to 1990 he was the Secretary of the Chess Journalists of America. From 1985 to 1991 he was the President of the Palo Alto, California Chess Club. In 1986 and 1987 he won the Central Pacific Armed Forces Chess Championship. From 1991 to 1994 he was the President of the Kelly AFB and Lackland AFB Chess Clubs. In 1993 he was the Texas Armed Forces Champion and a member of the 1993 Amateur Texas Team Championship team. From 1995 to 1997 he was Executive Vice President of the International Email Chess Club. Bill Wall has written over 26 books including his Chess miniature Series.

Books By Bill Wall:

- **300 King's Gambit Miniatures (1982),**
- **500 Sicilian Miniatures (1983),**
- **500 French Miniatures (1984),**
- **500 Queen's Gambit Miniatures (1985),**
- **Larsen's Opening (1986),**
- **Owen's Defense (1986),**
- **500 King's Gambit Miniatures (1986),**
- **500 Ruy Lopez Miniatures (1986),**
- **500 Italian Miniatures (1987),**
- **500 Sicilian Miniatures (1987),**
- **Grob's Attack (1988),**
- **500 Queen's Gambit Miniatures II (1988),**
- **The Orangutan (1989),**
- **500 Indian Miniatures (1990),**
- **500 English Miniatures (1990),**
- **1990 World Chess Championship (1991),**
- **500 Caro Kann Miniatures (1991),**
- **Smith-Morra Accepted (1992),**
- **Smith-Morra Declined (1993),**
- **500 Pirc Miniatures (1993),**
- **500 Alekhine Miniatures (1994),**
- **Dunst Opening (1995),**
- **500 French Miniatures II (1995),**
- **500 King's Gambit Miniatures II (1996),**
- **500 Scotch Miniatures (1997),**
- **700 Opening Traps (1998), and**
- **500 Blackmar Diemer Gambit Miniatures (1999).**

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